

INAUGURATION OF NATION'S EXECUTIVE

An Imposing Display Given.

VAST CROWDS GATHERED

McKinley and Roose- velt's Big Day.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—William McKinley of Ohio was today inducted into the Presidential office, being the eighth in the illustrious line of Presidents of the United States thus honored by the American people with a second and consecutive term. Simultaneously, Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, became Vice President of the United States. The ceremony that marked this second assumption by President McKinley of the cares of state was most impressive and full of suggestions of the development of the republic during the past four years.

At 3 o'clock a. m. a drizzling rain was falling and at dawn the heavy clouds almost obscured the sun. About 8 o'clock the clouds began to break and in the course of an hour broad beams of sunlight swept the avenue.

On the whole the weather promised to redeem the pledge of the weather bureau that the day would be a glorious one, the temperature being mild and broad stretches of blue sky appearing as the sun forced its way through the clouds.

The weather took a change for the worse before noon. The skies became overcast and before 1 o'clock a light rain was falling.

While the President was speaking the rain almost entirely ceased, though thousands of umbrellas were still held aloft.

Every Presidential inauguration in recent years has had its parade, always creditable in size, in variety, and usually having some distinctive features. That which followed President McKinley today on his return from the capitol to the White House, and passed in review there before him, was different from all its predecessors in the majestic predominance of the military feature. The civil contingent was quite up to the average in point of numbers; yet by actual count made by the marshals, the men in soldierly uniforms outnumbered the civilians in line by more than three to one. In the serried ranks of blue were many soldiers who had carried the country's flag far out into the world and had waged a war which was all in the future when the last inaugural procession marched along Pennsylvania avenue.

With the younger veterans and in the place of honor, as the President's escort, marched another contingent made up entirely of soldiers of the Civil war, all gray-haired and showing in gait and bent forms marks of the passage of years and of the lingering effects of the great battles and campaigns in the most stupendous struggle that the world has seen, and it was an easy prophecy to observe that never again would they be able to make as brave and numerous a showing in their effort to escort a President on the occasion of his accession to office. At their head, to quicken their steps, marched the Rough Rider band, suggestive of the extraordinary organization which marked one of the most inspiring chapters in the history of the volunteer army of the United States.

For the first time in a quarter of a century the President rode from the White House to the capitol without a successor beside him in his carriage. Grant was the last of the Presidents of the United States up to this time to occupy a similar position. President McKinley had for his companions in his carriage members of the committee specially chosen by Congress to take charge of the inauguration, headed by Senator Mark Hanna, himself a national figure.

The American navy, which had no distinguished itself in the past four years, was represented in the ceremony more numerous than ever before. Half a dozen warships, more than have been assembled on the Potomac since the days of the Civil war, contributed through their sailors and marines one of the most unique and enjoyable features of the ceremony, marching over a thousand strong. Down on the water-front by moored the famous old battleship Hartford, inspiring stirring recollections of the fierce naval combats of the Civil war, while at the navy yard floated the grim double-towered monitor, the Monitor, emblem of later days' warfare. Further down the Potomac lay other vessels unable to get up the



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

VICE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

river to Washington, but whose crews swelled the list of paraders.

The states of the Union rendered their homage to the President and demonstrated that no party feeling dominated today's great event by the attendance of fourteen Governors representing North, South, East and West, most of them accompanied by numerous staffs. There were Governor Odell of New York, Governor Yates of Illinois, Governor Bliss of Michigan, Governor Van Sandt of Minnesota, Governor Richards of Wyoming, Governor Stone of Pennsylvania, Governor Dineen of Nebraska, Governor Shaw of Iowa, Governor Crane of Massachusetts, Governor McMillan of Tennessee, Governor Barnes of Oklahoma, Governor Smith of Maryland, Governor Longino of Mississippi.

Though worn and weary, the legislative branch of the Government executed its part in the day's ceremonies, though the protracted sessions of the last four days, involving work day and night, had imposed severe physical strain upon the members.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Mr. McKinley took the oath of office at 1:17 and immediately began his inaugural address, which follows:

My Fellow Citizens:

When we assembled here on the 4th of March, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit. None exists now. Then our treasury receipts were inadequate to meet the current obligations of the Government. Now they are sufficient for all public needs

and we have a surplus instead of a deficit. Then I felt constrained to convene the Congress in extraordinary session to devise revenues to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government. Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the Congress just closed has reduced taxation in the sum of \$10,000,000. Then there was deep solicitude because of the long depression in our manufacturing, mining, agricultural and mercantile industries and the consequent distress of our population. Now every avenue of production is crowded with activity, labor is well employed and American production finds good markets at home and abroad. Our diversified productions, however, are increasing in such unprecedented volume as to admonish us of the necessity of still further enlarging our foreign markets by broader commercial relations. For this purpose reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should in liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and promoted.

The national verdict of 1896 has for the most part been executed. Whatever remains unfulfilled is a continuing obligation resting with undiminished force upon the Executive and the Congress. But fortunate as our condition is, its permanence can only be assured by sound business methods and strict economy in national administration and legislation. We should not permit our great prosperity to lead us to reckless ventures in business or profligacy in public expenditures. While the Congress determines the objects and the sum of appropriations, the officials of the executive departments are responsible for honest and faithful disbursement, and it should be their constant care to avoid waste and extravagance.

Honesty, capacity and industry are powers more indispensable than in public employment. They should be fundamental requisites to original appointments and the surest guarantees against removal. Four years ago we stood on the brink of war without the people knowing it and without any preparation or effort at preparation for the impending peril. I

held for nearly four years, gaining his first taste of public life. His first celebrated arguments were in connection with slave cases and gained him a national reputation. His success led to his being counsel on one side or the other in many of the most important cases in the country.

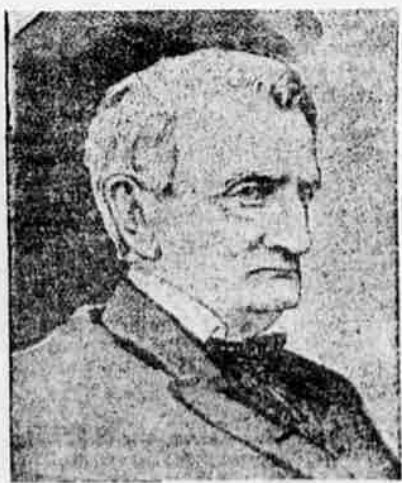
DEATH OF W. M. EVARTS, LAWYER AND STATESMAN, ONCE AT HEAD OF CABINET

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—William Maxwell Everts died shortly after 9 o'clock this morning in his home, 211 Second avenue. His last words were, "Morning is coming." He was 83 years of age on February 6. He had not been out of bed since the morning of the 13th of February, but during that time his mind remained all of its clearness. Newspapers and magazines were read to him daily. He still retained his interest in the firm of Everts, Chapin and Beaman, desiring that his name should figure in the partnership until his death.

He contracted pneumonia on Saturday last—how, no one seems to know. He began to show some improvement and yesterday there was hope that he would recover from the attack. Toward evening a change was apparent, and Dr. Lambert remained at the bedside all night. At 4 o'clock this morning Everts grew worse, and his family was summoned. He rapidly sank and at 6 o'clock lapsed into unconsciousness from which he did not emerge. He passed away at 9:15 o'clock. From the time he became unconscious all the children of the dying man and his wife were in the room. There are four sons and four daughters. Rev. Prescott Everts and the aged Mrs. Everts, almost as old as her husband, knelt by the bedside when the end came. The minister had his arm about his mother, and both of their heads were bent in prayer.

Gray light began to show in the curtained room shortly before 6 o'clock, and he turned his head slowly and watched it. His voice scarcely rose above a whisper. He smiled faintly at those who stood at his bedside, and his eyes closed. He was unconscious. He will be buried in Windsor, Vermont, his wife's birthplace, where he established his country home, Runnymede.

After one of the most brilliant careers in the annals of the American bar, William M. Everts has gradually slipped out of public life, and for many years has not participated in any of the actions of the outside world in which he was formerly such a prominent factor. His last public appearance was at a meeting of the Bar Association of New York, of which he was the first president, on February 16, 1898. At that time his feeble frame was pitifully noticeable. About three years ago he suffered from an exceedingly severe attack of grip. As he was then upward of 70 years of age it was feared that he would never recover. Slowly, however, he gained strength, and at last the disease was conquered, but since then he has faded away, the grip frame and splendid constitution which formerly were equal to almost any strain having finally broken under the burden of increasing years. Recently he has not been able even to indulge in the



in all that in honor could be done. To exert the will without avail, it is a severe and painful trial. The Congress at its first regular session, without party division, provided money in anticipation of the crisis and in preparation to meet it. It came. The result was signally favorable for American arms and in the highest degree honorable to the Government. It imposed upon us obligations from which we cannot escape and from which it would be dishonorable to seek to escape. We are now at peace with the world and it is my fervent prayer that if differences arise between us and other countries they may be settled by peaceful arbitration, and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war. Entrusted for the second time with the office of President, I enter upon its administration appreciating the great responsibilities which attach to this renewed honor and commission, promising unreserved devotion on my part to their faithful discharge and reverently invoking for my guidance the direction and favor of Almighty God. I should shrink from the duties this day assumed if I did not feel that in their performance I should have the co-operation of the wise and patriotic men of all parties. It encourages me for the great task I now undertake, to believe that those who voluntarily committed to me the trust imposed upon the Chief Executive of the Republic, will give to me generous support in my duties to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," and to carry out the "laws be faithfully executed." The national purpose is indicated through a national election. It is the constitutional method of ascertaining the public will. When once it is registered

(Continued on Page 31)
FRISCO'S SCORE.

Small Pox in Town and Possibly Plague.

An excerpt from a letter received by G. J. Waller, manager of the Metropolitan Meat Company, Ltd., from G. F. McLeod, the company's agent in San Francisco, reads as follows:

"There is quite a smallpox scare on here at present. Cases are developing in all parts of the city, not being confined to some one locality as in former epidemics. Nearly everyone is getting vaccinated and it is quite the rage. The plague commission that was sent from Washington report that while they were here they investigated six cases of plague and say that it has been here some time. They have handed their report to Mayor Phelan, ignoring the Governor of the state. I don't know whether the papers will publish it or not. They think that the plague in Honolulu developed from here. They give as a reason for its not spreading, that is, in San Francisco, the trade winds and fogs and the good drainage of the sewer system."

SHRINERS ON ISLAND SANDS

Caravan From the Land of the Giaours.

AUTO'S IN PLACE OF DROMEDARIES

The Fezzed Invaders Occupy the Best Camps in the City.

(From Thursday's daily.)

LOCAL Shriners, as soon as the Sierra was sighted coming from the Coast yesterday afternoon, stood by to pay out all the rope which their brothers on the great ship might need to hold on to.

A large reception committee had chartered the fleet tug Fearless to go out and meet the Sierra, and soon after it was generally known that the Oceanic boat was coming, the party started out of the harbor on the tug and went alongside of the big steamship just as she arrived off the harbor.

Greetings were exchanged between the local Shriners and the two hundred and odd brothers on the Sierra as the tug approached the large vessel. Then the Honolulu Shriners climbed over the side of the Sierra and swarmed upon her decks to grasp the pilgrims by the hand and welcome them to the Paradise of the Pacific and all its thousand charms. The tug returned to the Pacific Mail wharf, while alohas were exchanged on the Sierra and plans made for the capture of Honolulu.

All of the Shriners aboard were greatly impressed with their first glimpse of the city from the deck of the steamer. The beauty of the Island of Oahu gladdened their hearts and they voted this the best spot on the face of the earth long before the vessel rounded Diamond Head and the glory of Honolulu burst upon their gaze.

They had seen pictures of the Paradise of the Pacific and had read books on the Islands, full of information gathered for the most part by persons who had spent from three to thirty days in this part of the world and then felt called to write a history of the Hawaiians. They had heard people talk of the delights of this fair realm and had often dreamed of a tropic life, but their first vision of Honolulu was far beyond their imaginations.

They welcomed the sight with all their hearts and Honoluluans welcomed the coming of the Shriners.

There was a great crowd on the Oceanic wharf to note the arrival of the pilgrims and a long line of automobiles waited outside of the gate to whirl them to the Moana hotel. They were not long in getting ashore after the gangway had been let down and they were made to feel at home before they had been on the soil of this Territory half a minute.

There was little or no attempt on the part of the local Shriners to receive the visitors formally. As soon as they landed they divided into small groups and were whirled away to the Moana hotel at Waikiki in the automobiles and to the various other hostilities where quarters had been previously engaged for them.

Both the Moana hotel and the Hawaiian were decorated and enlivened for the reception of the wearers of the fezzes and their wives and others, and an air of festivity hung over the town. The visitors were delighted at their reception and were loud in their praises of everything tropical, Hawaiian and metropolitan. The automobiles had to make quick runs to and fro in order to accommodate the large party.

Lou R. Winsor, Imperial Potentate of the Mystic Shriners of North America, was one of the first of the party to come ashore. He is assisted by a committee on arrangements consisting of G. F. Sinclair, T. W. Strahan, Charles E. Pink, C. B. Quinley, J. C. Hurtner, who all hail from Grand Rapids, Michigan; F. W. Lyle and J. A. Wolcott of Dowagiac, Michigan, and L. E. Wood, Niles, Michigan.

This committee will meet today with that of the local temple of Shriners and agree upon a program of entertainment. The local Shriners allowed their visitors to settle themselves into their new element and gave them a chance to go out and buy linen suits, habasha hats, parasols and leis, which they did with a vim. The lei stands were descended upon like wolves on a sheepfold and the local Shriners, the newcomers were then as if to the manor born.

The signal was given immediately upon landing. "Hold on to the rope!" and the Shriners obeyed the mysterious injunction of the order. They spread out all over the hot sands, raised the stores, made themselves look tropical, and the sight they could find in one day and night found them again at their hotels listening to the music of Minnie's and the band of the

Moana hotel and the airs and music of Hawaii met at the Hawaiian hotel, where Solomon and his quintet of native players delighted all who fell under its influence. Both hotels were ablaze with light. The Hawaiian was clothed with fluttering arrays of flags, signal colors and bunting until its outlines could barely be discerned. Every tree was aglow with parti-hued electric lights enscathed amongst the foliage and the lanais were made more beautiful by the presence of prettily gowned women.

At the Moana hotel the lobbies, rotunda and wide promenading porches were filled with a throng of fashionably dressed people and Shriners who were distinguishable by their handsome badges and Masonic air. The great new hostelry was ablaze with lights and the guests were in the best of humor.

The party consisted of 114 Shriners, and with their wives and others accompanying the party, make up a grand total of 178 persons. The local Shriners expected a much larger number, somewhere in the neighborhood of 250 people. They represent almost every section of the United States, but are principally from the region of the Great Lakes.

The Honolulu Shriners have gotten out a handsome souvenir of the occasion, entitled "Pilgrimage to Hawaii—Institution of Aloha Temple." The proclamation within its covers is unique. "Es Selamu Aleikum!" it commences. "Far across the waters of sea and desert, at the muzzin's call, the Nobles of Saladin Temple have set their faces to the Orient, and, girding up their loins, have journeyed in their caravan to this verdant Oasis of Hawaii, there with Mystic, Magnificent, Moslem rites to inaugurate within some fire-deserted crater, whose sands yet hold the correct degree of warmth, a new temple, the Temple of Aloha!"

"All Nobles and their Train will be very welcome to Hawaii, where our people shall receive them with open arms and our clubs and other institutions salute them. Everyone and everything, from the vomiting volcanoes to the torrid tobacco, will endeavor to prepare a hot time generally. Those who have not frequented volcanoes will do well to remember when climbing amid fire-lit caves or swinging across steaming cauldrons to 'Hold on to the rope.' Time, who has become a Noble for the occasion, has promised to get a 'move on' and is practicing the glide-step in order that his share of the entertainment may go off smoothly. The glories of this Mecca of Meccas will don their brightest hues, the waves will wear their whitest caps and churn themselves into a surf-let of delight. There will be wild goats on the Island that may—but that is yet another story. There will be divers amusements. When bathing 'hang on to the rope' and look out for sharks. Surf-riding may recall other days as you glide down the watery avalanches. All participants in surf-riding must remember the canny cry of 'Wela Ka Hao,' which is the watchword, password and general counter-slogan of this pilgrimage and of Aloha Temple."

On Saturday the Shriners will participate in the delights of the native luau at the Maternity Home fete. The Shriners will give a ball in their honor at the drill shed and the entire aggregation of "fezzers" will attend the theater on the night when Noble Louis Morrison, the veteran actor—the original dramatic Mephistopheles—makes his initial appearance on the Hawaiian opera stage.

The general committee of the local Mystics is: Dr. C. B. Wood, chairman; Andrew Brown, J. G. Rothwell, J. B. Pratt, L. T. Grant, F. J. Amwer, B. G. Folt, Vernon Tenney, Wm. Auld, and he same members are scattered through the various other committees.

CABLE BILL KILLED.

Its Fate is Laid to the "Autocrat of the House."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Senator Perkins' amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$500,000 for a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, was stricken out by the committee on appropriations today after a vigorous fight had been made in its behalf.

"It's not that we don't want a cable," said one of the committee today. "On the contrary, we are earnestly in favor of telegraphic communication with Hawaii and the Philippines, but the Senate has done all it can toward the building of a cable, and the matter is now up to the House. A year ago the cable bill passed the Senate. Speaker Henderson has had it in his power at any time during this session to bring up the bill, which in all probability would pass. I believe there is an overwhelming sentiment in the House in favor of cable construction, but so long as the autocrat of the House interposes his veto the matter cannot even be considered."

Jump in Sugar Stock.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—A rise of seven points net, or nine and one-quarter points from the low price of the morning, was the sensational record of the American Sugar Refining Company stock today. The closing price of the stock was 145 and the top price 148. The decline was on 100,000 shares.

J. J. Hill may worry the steel trust as regards to raw material.

BURGHERS YIELD.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—An announcement, declared to be official, was made that both the force was moving towards Viljoen's headquarters, at Roosenburg, seventy miles northwest of Middleburg and thirty west of Lydenburg.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Three hundred surrendered to General French after the fighting.

Lord Kitchener has reached Middleburg. He reports that up to the 25th inst. General French's additional captures include one 19-pounder Krupp, one Howitzer, one Maxim, 20,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 6,000 cattle, 10,000 sheep, 287 wagons. There were no British casualties.

The Boers in Pretoria are filled with consternation at General French's successes.

General French's scouts have discovered a cannon and some ammunition which had been buried by the Boers.

The conflicting statements regarding Commandant Botha's surrender are the outcome of his wife's return to Pretoria after urging her husband to yield. Mr. St. John Broderick, Minister for War, stated in the Commons that nothing official with reference to the surrender had been received.

DE WET ADVISED SURRENDER.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Commandant De Wet recently advised Commandant Hertzog that unless the raid into Cape Colony proved a signal success it would be better to consider the advisability of surrendering.

Commandant Hertzog has now succeeded in effecting a junction with De Wet and Steyn and the three are camped together on the south bank of the Orange river.

Colonel Thornycroft's brigade is passing towards them from the west and the other British commanders are converging to intercept them in every direction.

De Wet is preparing to move eastward across the railway between Norval's Point and Naauwpoort junction.

In Saturday's engagement with Commandant De Wet's force, Captain W. C. Marcor of the Coldstream Guards and Privates Sheehan, O'Brien and Green of the Victorian Mounted Rifles captured a 15-pounder.

Sir Alfred Milner confirms a report that Commandant Hertzog flogged a Kaffir named Esau at Calvinia so brutally that the punishment proved fatal.

BRITISH GRIP TIGHTER.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Mr. Burrell, the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, cabled on Tuesday evening that the Orange river was still high and that the British column was tightening its grip on Steyn and De Wet. Hertzog is near Petrusville (ten miles west of Zand Drift, through which De Wet's force crossed into Cape Colony) and the patrols are engaged. A battle is imminent.

Forty Boers were captured near Willowmore, 110 miles northwest of Port Elizabeth.

Commandant Scheepers' laager at Willowmore, with all supplies, was captured when the bulk of the commando was absent.

SHELLED THE BOERS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A force of New Zealanders in Zeerust, in the Western Transvaal, shelled the Boers southwards of the town and compelled them to remove their laagers.

They also captured some cattle.

The garrison of Zeerust, which has been frequently threatened by large sections of the enemy, has succeeded in erecting bomb proofs for the entrenchments and entanglements to guard the approaches of the town.

It is evident from the above that the garrison of Zeerust, of which the New Zealanders form a part, or possibly the whole, is in a state of siege.

RAIDING RAILROADS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Boers at Pietersburg, the terminus of the railway north of Pretoria, are running trains southwards as far as Warmbaths, watching for an opportunity to destroy the railway bridge across the Pienaar river and thus cripple the operations of the expedition now organizing at Pretoria for the subjugation of the Northern Transvaal.

KRUEGER'S BEREAVEMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Krueger has been informed that one of his grandsons (Piet Krueger) and a son-in-law (Commandant Malon), both serving with De la Rey's commando, were recently killed in an engagement in the Rustenburg district, west of Pretoria.

DE WET LOSES HEAVILY.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—In an engagement on Saturday with De Wet, two commandos and 200 of De Wet's followers were captured.

A 15-pounder was captured by Captain W. C. Marcor of the Coldstream Guards and Privates Sheehan, O'Brien and Green of the Victorian Mounted Rifles.

Hertzog has effected a junction with De Wet and Steyn and the three are camped together on the south bank of the Orange river. Colonel Thornycroft is pressing towards them from the west and other commanders are converging to intercept them in every direction. De Wet is preparing to move eastward across the railway between Norval's Point and Naauwpoort.

Torrential rains have rendered the Orange river impassable for some days.

The Boers under Commandant Lucas Meyer are retreating before General French and Colonel R. N. Read into the Dongola Bush, on the Swaziland frontier.

Commandant Botha is between Ermelo and Middleburg, on the Delagoa bay railway line.

BRITISH SURRENDERS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Broderick stated that ninety-nine courts of inquiry had been held regarding twenty cases of British surrenders in South Africa, resulting in the dismissal or placing on half pay of ten officers and inflicting penalties on others. The cases involving court-martial would be made public.

Hertzog is striving to join De Wet at Petrusville.

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The war office is increasing the number of Yeomanry for the Cape to fifteen thousand.

Ten thousand reinforcements, mostly mounted troops and artillery, sail before March 14th.

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LONDON, Feb. 28.—Four hundred Boers on Saturday attacked Fish River railway station, twenty miles north of Crocodile, in Central Cape Colony. The garrison, consisting of forty men of the Lancaster regiment and a few Cape police, made a gallant defense until an armored train arrived with assistance. The Boers lost sixteen killed and wounded.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Baron Strathcona entertained the officers of Strathcona's Horse, who are en route for Canada. Lord Roberts, General Buller, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Chamberlain were present.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of a speech, said the fact of colonists volunteering for active service had had an enormously far-reaching result. It was difficult to limit the number of colonists willing to serve. While the Empire had such noble sons it could defy the four corners of the earth.

MURPHY IN NEW ZEALAND

The following letter from Francis Murphy, head of the Gospel Temperance movement, has been received by the editor of this paper. From time to time Mr. Murphy will give the readers of this paper accounts of the progress of his work in the antipodes:

Auckland, N. Z., Feb. 25, 1901.

I had a very delightful trip on the Sonoma to this city, where I have received a most cordial welcome. It is possible I may do some work here. It takes some time to get organized. I often think of the delightful series of Gospel Temperance meetings held on the island, and the generous, wholehearted assistance given me. By the press of your city, and especially the work done by your reporter, Miss Coughran. My loving regards to all the people, ministers and press.

Hoping the sisters will stand true, God be with you and your loved ones, yours in haste,

FRANCIS MURPHY.

The following dispatch shows that Mr. Murphy is again in harness:

AUCKLAND, March 1.—Mr. Murphy had laid meetings at the fireball and afterwards at the Central Mission Hall, on February 26. About a thousand persons were present, and a large number signed the pledge and donned the blue ribbon. The interest in Mr. Murphy's movement is evidently growing, and the movement is promising to be a great success. Mr. Murphy is humorous and pathetic, at one time moving the audience to tears, and again to ripples of laughter.

DEATH LIST OF RIO DE JANEIRO

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—The total number drowned in the wreck of the steamer City of Rio de Janeiro was 35 white and 37 Asiatic passengers, 13 white officers and men, and 13 Asiatics belonging to the crew. Of 17 women aboard, only three were saved. Latest accounts state that Captain Ward remained on the bridge until the ship foundered.

KING EDWARD ABROAD.

Makes a Flying Visit to Germany to See His Sister.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The King slept aboard the Royal yacht and left Southampton at daybreak on a visit to the Empress Frederick and the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The North German Gazette denounces as brutal and venomous attacks by other German newspapers on King Edward, whose visit to Germany the Gazette declares to be purely non-political.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The Kaiser met King Edward at Frankfurt, and accompanied him to Kronberg. The Empress Frederick is comparatively better, though her case is hopeless.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—King Edward leaves Kronberg on Saturday. His visit greatly cheered the Empress Frederick.

Primeval Animals.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—In making excavations for foundations at South Kensington, fossil bones of primeval horses, elephants, and a Sarsen stone similar to the stone at Stonehenge, were unearthed.

The Mad Mullah.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A strong force of friendly tribesmen has been sent to suppress the mad mullah, who is raiding the Anglo-Alexandrian frontier.

FRIEND TO FRIEND.

It is not so much what the newspapers say as what neighbor says to neighbor, or friend to friend, that has brought Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy into such general use. It is an ideal for people in every clime and every condition of life. It is a remedy that can be relied upon, which can be used by the most delicate of infants or the most robust of men. It is a remedy that can be used by the most delicate of infants or the most robust of men. It is a remedy that can be used by the most delicate of infants or the most robust of men.

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CHINESE COURT.

PEKING, Feb. 25.—An imperial edict has been issued ordering the palace in the Forbidden City to be prepared for the court's return to Peking at the end of March.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Prince Chun, brother of the Emperor, states that since China has complied with all requirements, excepting as regards the indemnities, which have not yet been fixed, the powers ought to evacuate Peking and enable the court to return.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Chehshin and Hsuehshing were publicly hanged in Peking in the presence of the allied troops. The former maintained a dignified, calm and fearless attitude. The latter was stupid with opium.

The Chinese assert that Yinglin and Chuanhsueh committed suicide on Friday.

The foreign Ministers are preparing a list of provincial officials implicated with the Boxers, preparatory to demanding their punishment.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The "Standard" states that trustworthy reports have been received that Prince Tuan, Lan Chang and General Tungfushiang have taken refuge in Kingia, three hundred miles northwest of Singan.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—In the House of Commons, Lord Cranborne said an undertaking had been given by Russia that her administration in Manchuria would be only temporary and provisional and was only a verbal undertaking.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Chinese losses in the recent fight westward of Paoingfu included three hundred killed.

LONDON, March 1.—Russia is pressing Li Hung Chang to consent to her demands in reference to Manchuria.

Japan, England and another power have remonstrated with China for negotiating in the matter direct with St. Petersburg.

Vice Admiral Sir C. A. Bridge succeeds Admiral Seymour in command of the China station.

The Peking-Shanghai railway will remain under British military control after the evacuation of China.

Italian cruisers are surveying Nimrod bay, in the province of Chekiang. It is believed the annexation of territory is intended.

AUSTRALIANS AND THE DUKE

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Ophir has started from London for Portsmouth, where the Duke and Duchess of York will board her.

SYDNEY, March 1.—Considerable additions and extensive improvements are being made at Government House in view of the Duke of York's visit.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The new governor of West Australia accompanies the Duke of York in the Ophir.

SYDNEY, Feb. 26.—Mr. Chamberlain has cabled to Lord Hopetoun that the time allowed in connection with the Duke of York's visit did not quite fall in with the transit arrangements, in consequence of which the visits to Victoria and New South Wales would have to be curtailed one day each, and New Zealand one or two days.

It is announced that the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall will call first at Auckland, then at Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin. They will also probably go to Rotorua.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 28.—The premiers of Natal and Cape Colony will be invited to the Duke of York's celebrations, and the Duke will appoint a representative of the Indian Empire.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Daily Express states that Parliament will be asked to vote £20,000 to cover the cost of the Duke of York's visit. The Duke and Duchess will land at Newfoundland on October 21 and stay three days.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Mr. Kier Hardie will move in the House of Commons that the vote for the Duke of York's expenses in visiting the Colonies be reduced to £1,000.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Duke and Duchess of York's suite includes Lady Mary Lygon, Lady Katherine Gray, Mrs. Denham, and Mr. Denham.

Major the Hon. Derek Keppel, Lieut. Sir Charles Cost, the last two as equerries, the Hon. John Armstrong, of the Colonial Office, who will be the Duke of York's private secretary, and official matters. The Duke and Duchess will land at Newfoundland on October 21 and stay three days.

Mr. Anderson has been made a Commander of St. Michael and St. George, SYDNEY, Feb. 25.—Lord Hopetoun has sanctioned the program for the Duke of York's stay in Melbourne. The chief events are: Landing at St. Kilda and procession through the streets, May 9; opening of Parliament, May 9; review, May 10; visit to Balmoral, where the Duke will lay the foundation stone of a monument to the soldiers who have fallen in South Africa, May 12.

DIAMONDVILLE, Wyo., Feb. 26.—Fire broke out in a colliery at this place and entombed fifty men. One miner escaped by fighting his way through the flames, but the remainder were charred to death.

Later.—The number dead is thirty-six.

THIRTY-SEVEN PERISH.

Tragic Results From the Great Blizzard at Odessa.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—A blizzard and great snowfall at Odessa was responsible for thirty-seven deaths.

Tramcars were buried in snow and trains were stopped.

A NEW STEAMSHIP LINE FOR SAMOA AND HAWAII

The near future is likely to see a steamship line established between the Samoan and Hawaiian Islands. The groups are to be connected by the use of motor vessels of fairly large carrying capacity and comfortable passenger accommodations.

By the Oceanic Steamship Company, arriving yesterday from Sydney, Auckland and Pago Pago, news was brought in the effect that a Samoan firm, which has representatives in Australia and on the Coast, has purchased the Union Steamship Company's vessel, Hina, and that the boat will be placed on the run between Apia and Honolulu.

Other vessels than the Hina, however, will be put on the line, and there is no steamship service between Apia and Honolulu. The three new boats of the Oceanic line, the Hina, Hina, and Hina, will all be built together and these vessels of being built.

The new Hina is to be put on the Hina line.

PACIFIC CABLE DISCUSSIONS

SYDNEY, Feb. 27.—Mr. Audley Coot, in a letter to the press to the Pacific cable, says if it goes by Fanning Island to Vancouver, that section, 3,500 miles in one stretch, will act as a toll gate to all messages going over the whole cable, unless such an expensive cable is made for that section as would cost almost as much as the whole of the other sections put together. He suggests arranging a compromise with the manufacturing cable company and let the line from Fanning Island be landed at Honolulu, and thence go to Vancouver. The whole undertaking would thus be much benefited, and the only extra cost would be a repeating station.

SYDNEY, Feb. 26.—The Daily Telegraph, commenting on the proposed cable pool, says cable rates would be kept high, and cable users have to pay a high tariff to benefit Eastern Extension lines, as well as maintain the Pacific cable on a basis of purely artificial profitability. It would be far cheaper and more honest to let the Pacific cable run on its merits. The Governments concerned footing whatever bills accrued, because it did not pay. The public are always willing to pay in a proper way for such works of national necessity as the Pacific cable would be.

The Pacific Board, which represents the Governments, should have started a pooling project.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—It is stated that the Australian landing-place of the Pacific cable will be Le Southport, in Queensland.

BRISBANE, Feb. 25.—The suggestion that Southport should be the landing-place for the Pacific cable was made by the Queensland Government. It can be well protected, and double communication with the southern colonies can be secured.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Pacific Cable Board has adopted a resolution disapproving of New South Wales' agreement with the Eastern Extension Company.

THE GREAT STEEL COMBINE

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Mr. Chas. Schwab has been appointed manager of the recently formed American steel trust, which expects to reduce the cost of output by two millions yearly. It is stated that Mr. Schwab receives the enormous salary of \$800,000 per annum as manager of the steel trust.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Sheffield firms believe the American steel combine will not affect high-grade and best carbon steels, but may possibly injure English steeper and bridge work.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The capital of the American Steel Trust consists of \$100,000,000 in preferred stock, and \$400,000,000 in common stock.

THE EUBONIC ILAQUE.

Sydney Will Take Precautions Against the Scourge.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 27.—Seven fresh cases of plague at Cape Town are reported, including two Europeans. The majority of the cases have been traced to rats.

Owing to the apathy of the Cape Town corporation the Government has undertaken the suppression of the plague.

SYDNEY, Feb. 27.—In view of the recurrence of plague in India, Siberia and Cape Town the city council has decided to appoint an additional sanitary inspector and adopt other precautions against the possible reintroduction of the scourge here.

A COLLIERY DISASTER.

Nearly Fifty Men Lose Their Lives in a Burning Mine.

DIAMONDVILLE, Wyo., Feb. 26.—Fire broke out in a colliery at this place and entombed fifty men. One miner escaped by fighting his way through the flames, but the remainder were charred to death.

Later.—The number dead is thirty-six.

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Tragic Results From the Great Blizzard at Odessa.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—A blizzard and great snowfall at Odessa was responsible for thirty-seven deaths.

Tramcars were buried in snow and trains were stopped.

REPORT IS GOOD.

Business interests of the islands have been the visit to Honolulu of three representatives of the German Savings Bank of San Francisco. John Lloyd, a director of the banking institution; George Tournay, secretary, and W. S. Goodfellow, legal adviser, made up the personnel of the committee sent here to investigate the existing conditions, and the two latter mentioned were among the passengers of the Sonoma en route for San Francisco last evening.

The party arrived here on the Ventura several weeks ago, and have employed their time in visiting the many plantations on this island and Hawaii. Real estate has also been looked after, and it is probable that considerable of the bank's money will eventually find its way here.

Mr. Goodfellow is impressed with the outlook, and in voicing his impressions, said:

"We arrived here on the Ventura, and in company with Mr. Dillingham spent much of the next fifteen days in visiting the different plantations. Plantations on Oahu and Hawaii were seen, and I find that they represent much larger interests, and far greater capital than I had supposed. We made a thorough investigation, and even the ladies were pleased with the work in progress."

"There is no doubt in my mind but what the plantations are productive of immense profits. Sugar is the chief product here, and so far as I can determine, there is no limit to the development, and no reason why it should not meet with success. I was here about twenty years ago, but the memories of that visit are not very vivid, and yet I am able to see a wonderful change in the condition of the islands for the better."

"At the plantations on Hawaii we found a great deal of work being done, and everything apparently in fine shape. So far as immediate investments are concerned, we do not care to mention specifically just what we have done, but I will say that we have invested in bonds about \$150,000. This does not indicate what we will invest when the report is made to the directors, for it is entirely in their hands, and there is little doubt but that the investment in real estate and sugar bonds will reach six figures."

"Most of the plantations seem to be in good shape, and yet few of them have much cash on hand, as most of them are now in the hands of the business. A good field for safe investments is opened, however, and we are practically forced to take advantage of this fact, as good investments in the States are scarce, owing to the glut of money."

"We will invest considerable in real estate in this city, and it is likely that most of our work will be done through a correspondent located here, who will report to the board of directors, and then it will be entirely in their hands. I am returning well pleased with my trip, and my report will be a favorable one."

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

King Edward VII will visit Ireland next year.

One white child has died of plague at Capetown. Three others are suffering.

Chinese losses in the recent fight westward of Paoingfu included three hundred killed.

M. McDonald broke the Australian plunging record at Sydney, covering 68 ft. 2 1/2 in.

The Yale-Lick and Coburg observatories all report the new star as diminishing in brilliancy.

The British regular army is to be increased to over 300,000. The cavalry will be armed with rifles.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill providing for death duties ranging from 1 to 18 1/2 per cent.

Li Hung Chang states that Chung Yuhshien has now been punished in accordance with Ministers' demands.

H. M. S. Porpoise has left Sydney for Portsmouth. She will be replaced by the Phoebe, now en route to Sydney.

The Queen Victoria Memorial Committee decided that the memorial shall be a personal and monumental character.

Four hundred Welsh Fusiliers, stationed at Hong Kong, have been ordered to Peking to relieve the Australian contingents.

The foreign ministers consistently ignored the Empress Dowager throughout the negotiations, recognizing the Emperor, alone.

A cable has been received announcing the death in London of Mr. James Huddart, the founder of the Canadian-Australian line.

The legislative assembly of Newfoundland has extended the modus vivendi with regard to the French shore until December.

Prisoners admit that Botha has received a crushing blow. He, with 2,000 men, is retreating north in the direction of Koornat's laager.

Over thirty thousand people witnessed the proclamation of the king and the review of the troops by Governor Tennyson, at Adelaide.

The Wesleyan Conference at Sydney passed resolutions in favor of the consummation of Methodist union next year by 16 votes to 10.

It is stated that Rougemont, of "Wide World" fame, is in Melbourne, and contemplates a lecturing tour throughout Australia.

Fresh opposition is being shown to the Jesuits in Spain and Portugal, owing to the detention of several nuns in the convents of the order.

Several German 15-pounder quick-firing guns supplied to Albersdorf proved so effective against the enemy that they have been returned to Woolwich disabled.

The London county council is maturing a scheme for housing 40,000 people at a cost of £1,500,000. The weekly rentals of tenants will range from 4s to 6d.

The British War Office is raising from the infantry reserve battalions a regiment solely for garrison duty in the Mediterranean and other non-tropical stations.

The Duke of Connaught has been made first and principal Knight of the Grand Cross, and Great Master of the Order of the Bath in succession to the Prince of Wales.

The imperial government has awarded the widow of Lieutenant General Sir John Bull, who was killed at Paardeburg in February last year, while attached to the Royal Highlanders, a pension of £500 a year, with a complimentary allowance of £100 a year for the maintenance of her children, and gratuity aggregating £100.

France Threatens Portugal.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The Senate M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs, complained of the influence Portugal was exerting on French bondholders. He declared that he intended to obtain a revision of the measures of spoliation, and asked that France should not allow the Portuguese to make the French bond, and would not hesitate to employ force.

The new Mulla is to be put on the Mulla line.

The New Zealand parliament is further prorogued till April 18th.

The new railway viaduct over the Mangatera, near Dannevirke, N. Z., has been commenced.

The New Zealand government have decided that May 21 shall continue to be observed as a public holiday.

The extension of the railway from Waioitu to Hukerenui,

Agents for the Territory of Hawaii

Form No. 1156.				
CABLE MESSAGE				
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.				
—INCORPORATED—				
NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	NO. OF WORDS	FROM
15 Che	Ln	0		Paris, France
RECEIVED at 67 WEST VANIBUREN ST.				Aug. 1st, 1900.
<p>"Michstove,"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Detroit-Chicago, U. S. A.</p> <p>"Garland" Stoves and Ranges have been awarded the First Prize at Paris Exposition, over all the World.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">WILTSIE F. WOLFE</p> <p>Expert in the Department of Heating and Ventilation for the Commissioner General of the U. S. to the Paris Exposition of 1900.</p>				
 <p>Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.</p>				

UPPER HOUSE RUNS SMOOTHLY

Senator White Gives Notice of a
Coming Court of Claims
Bill.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

THE Senate opened at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning and though one-half hour late in the commencement of the day's business it was more than atoned for in the refreshing manner in which the business of the day was transacted. Bills were read and resolutions were passed with but little of the usual dissension and with but two exceptions there was little debate.

The regular interpreter failed to put in his appearance at the proper time and upon motion of Achi, R. W. Boyd was appointed temporary interpreter.

Senator Kanuha, as chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported as follows:

We recommend an amendment to bill No. 27 as follows: In section 1, line 6, for the word "twenty" substitute "fifteen"; in section 1, line 7, for the word "twenty" substitute "fifteen". In all other respects we approve the bill.

The report was disposed of by laying it on the table and it will be taken up with the other bills.

A verbal report from the Molokai committee was made by Kalaauokalani, who said that the members had held a meeting and would probably meet with the joint committee from the House during the afternoon. The report from the Senate committee had been placed in the hands of the printer.

Senator White gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bills:

1. An Act to create a Court of Claims to hear and determine all claims which may be prosecuted under the provisions of this Act for injury to or the loss of property, real, personal or mixed, caused by the Board of Health or any officer or officers or employee or employees of the Republic of Hawaii, whether with or without authority of law, either directly or indirectly, intentionally or accidentally, in connection with the suppression of the alleged bubonic plague in Honolulu and elsewhere in the Territory of Hawaii; and to provide for appointment of the officers of said court and the payment of the claims so heard and determined, the salaries of the officers of said court and the expenses thereof.

2. An Act relating to the appointment of billiffs for certain courts in the Territory of Hawaii and defining the duties and powers of such and fixing the amount of their compensation, and providing for the payment of such compensation.

Senator Kanuha gave notice of his intention to introduce the following: "An act to protect laborers and their employers from extortion." The bill was passed for its first reading and was turned over to the printing committee.

Achi offered an amendment to rule 14, requiring committees to report on any matter referred to them within three days unless granted further time by the Senate. This proposition was opposed by Senator White and the argument was continued until the noon recess.

The afternoon session was opened by Senator Kalaauokalani, who moved for a suspension of the rules and asked that the bills be given their first reading, but his request was refused.

J. D. Paria offered a resolution fixing the pay of the clerk, assistant clerk and stenographer at \$10 per day, sergeant-at-arms \$5 per day and the messenger at \$3 per day. The salary of the chaplain was fixed at \$100 for the session.

Senator White moved to lay the resolution on the table and made the order of business today. Carried.

House bill 3, relating to certain matters pertaining to guardians and wards, was given its first reading before the Senate.

A bill from the lower House providing for three judges in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit aroused a great deal of discussion in the Senate and was eventually rejected upon a motion of Senator White by a vote of eight to six.

Senate bill No. 5, relating to the definition of the biennial fiscal period of the Territory of Hawaii, was read and referred to the committee on ways and means.

Senate bill No. 6, being an act to repeal sections 1617, 1618 and 1619 of the Penal Laws relating to forest roads, was referred to the committee on agriculture.

Senate bill No. 7, to amend section 85 of the Penal Laws relating to the concealment of the death of a newly born child, was referred to the judiciary committee.

Senate bill No. 8, to amend section 3 of the Penal Laws relating to crimes and misdemeanors, passed its first reading and was referred to the judiciary committee.

Senate bill No. 19, to repeal section 465 of the Penal Laws relating to importation of spirituous liquors, was referred to the committee on intemperance.

Senate bill No. 21, being an act to amend section 246 of the Penal Laws relating to criminal conduct of an officer in regard to prisoners in his custody, was referred to the judiciary committee.

Senate bill No. 22, to amend section 238 of the Penal Laws relating to trusts and monopolies, passed its second reading and was referred to the judiciary committee.

Senate bill No. 23, to amend section 215 of the Penal Laws relating to the illegal marking of live stock, was referred to the judiciary committee.

Adjournment was then taken until the usual hour this morning.

Sugar Vessels Arrive.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The brig W. A. Irwin, fifteen days from Honolulu, arrived yesterday with 9,045 bags of sugar. The same length of time was occupied by the schooner H. C. Wright, with sugar from Kahului, and thirty days were consumed by the barkentine Echo, in ballast, from Honolulu.

The brig Columbia has sailed with a general cargo for Mahukoua.

Mrs. E. F. Ward, mother of J. L. Ward and an old resident, died yesterday morning.

YESTERDAY'S GRIST OF IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE BILLS

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

FOLLOWING is the text of the most important measures introduced in the Legislature, beginning with that of the act to pension Liliuokalani.

One Thousand Dollars a Month for Liliuokalani.

Representative Keiki of Honolulu yesterday introduced the following bill in the House:

An Act to Appropriate Pension for ex-Queen Liliuokalani.

Section 1. That the sum of \$12,000 per annum is hereby appropriated as pension for ex-Queen Liliuokalani during her lifetime, and the Hon. Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, is hereby directed to pay the same out of the public Treasury in like manner with other salaries and appropriations, payable by the Territory of Hawaii.

Sec. 2. The said ex-Queen Liliuokalani shall be entitled to draw upon the public Treasury for the pension provided in the preceding section from and after the date of the passage of this Act.

Sec. 3. This Act takes effect from and after the date of publication.

Bill for Segregation of the Lepers at Molokai.

Representative Kanuha introduced the following bill in the House yesterday morning, relating to the segregation of the lepers, as follows:

Section 1. Whoever shall knowingly detain or harbor upon premises subject to his control, or shall in any manner conceal or secrete any leper with the intent that such person be not discovered by or delivered to the Board of Health or its agents; or who shall support or assist in supporting any such persons living in concealment, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof before any District Justice, be liable to a fine of not more than \$100.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of every police officer or deputy sheriff knowing of any leper within the district where he resides to report the same forthwith to the agent of the Board of Health.

Sec. 3. Any police officer or deputy sheriff who shall wilfully fail to comply with the provisions of section 2 of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction . . . shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$20, and shall be dismissed from office.

Sec. 4. That sections 1, 2 and 3 of chapter LXXXIV of the Session Laws of 1898, and being sections 996, 997 and 998 of the Penal Laws, are hereby repealed.

Dickey's Sweeping Bill for a Two Per Cent Income Tax.

If Representative Dickey's House Bill No. 23 goes into effect every person who draws a regular monthly or weekly salary will be subject to a 2 per cent tax upon any amount earned above \$1,000. The clerk who is in the habit of drawing \$100 a month, or \$3.20 per annum, will be subject to the imposition of the 2 per cent tax upon the \$20 above the specified \$1,000, amounting to \$4. He who draws a salary of \$2,400 a year must pay into the Government Treasury, according to Representative Dickey's wishes, a tax of \$48, and so on. Not only does the individual have his pockets touched by the Government under the provisions of the income tax bill, but every business, corporation, trade, profession, clerk in the Government employ, school teachers, and even the plumbers are subject to it.

The bill provides for the first levying of the tax on July 1 of the present year, as follows:

From and after the first day of July, A. D. 1901, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits, and income, over and above \$1,000, derived by every person residing in the Territory of Hawaii from all property owned, and every business, trade, profession, employment or vocation carried on in the Territory, and by every person residing without the Territory from all property owned, and every business, trade, profession, employment or vocation carried on in the Territory, and by every servant or employee of the Territory, wherever residing, a tax of 2 per cent on the amount so derived during the year.

Mr. Dickey provides, however, that certain institutions shall not be included in his array of persons and things to be taxed, among them being companies, corporations or associations conducted solely for charitable, religious, educational or scientific purposes, including fraternal beneficiary societies, nor to insurance companies taxed on a percentage of the premiums under the authority of another Act.

In estimating the gains, profits and income of any person or corporation, it is provided there shall be included all income derived from interest upon notes, bonds and other securities, except such bonds of the Territory of Hawaii or of municipalities hereafter created by the Territory, the principal and interest of which are to be levied by the Territory, exempt from all taxation, profits realized within the year preceding from sales of real estate, including leaseholds purchased within two years; dividends upon the stock of any corporation; the amount of all premiums on bonds, notes or coupons; the amount of sales of all movable property less the amount expended in the purchase or production of the same, and in the case of a person not including any part thereof consumed directly by him or his family; taxes and duties on personal property acquired by gift or inheritance, and all other gains, profits and income derived from any source whatsoever.

In computing incomes, the necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, trade, profession or occupation, or in managing any property, are to be deducted and also all interest paid by such person or corporation on existing indebtedness. All taxes and duties on personal property paid within the year are to be deducted from the gains, profits or income of the person or corporation which has actually paid the same, whether such person or corporation be owner, tenant or mortgagor; also all losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade or arising from losses by fire not covered by insurance, or losses otherwise actually incurred.

No deduction is to be made for personal or family expenses. Only one deduction of \$1,000 is to be made from the aggregate annual income of all the members of one family composed of one or both parents and one or more minor children, or husband and wife; guardians are to be allowed to make a deduction in favor of each and every ward, except where two or more wards are included in one family, in which case the aggregate deduction in their favor shall not exceed \$1,000.

Corporations are to make returns on their incomes between the 1st and 31st days of July of each year, showing gross receipts, expenditures, amounts paid on interest, amounts expended on permanent improvements, and the amount paid in salaries or compensation of more than \$500 to each person employed.

There is a penalty provided for false and wilful testimony, and those giving it will be guilty of perjury.

Other Measures of More or Less Interest and Value.

Representative Emmelhut's street-widening bill, which was introduced in the House last week, is as follows:

An Act to Amend Section 2 of Act 23 of the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii, Session of 1896.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. That section 2 of Act 23 of the laws of the Republic of Hawaii, session of 1896, be amended by adding thereto the following words, to wit: Provided, however, that full compensation for any such injury, loss or damage may be recovered by the owner of any buildings or improvements made or constructed after the 25th day of May, 1901, within the said lines of any street the widening of which has not within that time been actually completed. So that the said section as amended shall read as follows:

Sec. 2. If, after the publication of this Act, any person or corporation shall make or construct any buildings or improvements of any kind within the lines of street widening as hereinafter set forth, such person or corporation and their respective representatives shall be without remedy at law or in equity for any injury, loss or damage that may be caused by the removal or destruction of such buildings or improvements, when such removal or destruction is required by the widening of such streets as aforesaid. Provided, however, that full compensation for any such injury, loss or damage may be recovered by the owner of any buildings or improvements made or constructed after the 25th day of May, 1901, within the said lines of any street the widening of which has not within that time been actually completed.

The bill providing for the management and control of the Government sewerage system, introduced by Representative Makalainui, is as follows:

An Act Providing for the Control and Management of the Government Sewerage System.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. The Superintendent of Public Works shall have the general charge of the sewerage system of Honolulu and other places within the Territory.

Sec. 2. He may establish the rates to be paid for connecting with and using sewers and may charge such rates whenever it may be necessary. A notice of such charges being duly advertised not less than once a week for at least four weeks in the Hawaiian and English languages, in two or more newspapers published in Honolulu.

Sec. 3. Applications for a permanent sewer connection with any Government sewer system shall be in writing and signed by applicant. Such application shall be upon printed forms to be supplied by the Superintendent of Public Works. It shall be in duplicate and in addition to the application may be made in writing with the terms and conditions upon which sewer connection may be made, and shall be furnished with a duplicate of his application and shall be entitled to the sewer connection as specified in this application. Sewer rates shall be payable half yearly in advance, on the first day of January and the first day of July of each year, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works.

Sec. 4. The Superintendent of Public Works shall, at least ten days before such sewer rates may be payable, notify all persons then holding sewer privileges as aforesaid, by advertisement in one or more newspapers, that such rates are payable on the first day of January or July, as the case may be, next following such notice.

Sec. 5. If such rate shall remain unpaid for fifteen days after it is due, then in addition to the regular rate shall be charged to and become due from the person holding such privilege; and the Superintendent of Public Works may forthwith, without notice, shut off the sewer connection, charging the expense for so doing to the person holding such permit.

Sec. 6. In addition to the notice heretofore required to be given by the Superintendent of Public Works he shall also, on or before the 1st day of July and January in each year, mail to the ratepayer a notice that such rate is due, and the amount thereof.

Sec. 7. The Superintendent of Public Works may, from time to time, make and revise reasonable rules and regulations for the maintenance and use of the Government sewer system.

Sec. 8. Any person connecting with the sewer main without first obtaining a permit as provided for in section 3 of this Act, or who shall wilfully break, dig up, destroy or injure any sewer pipe or main for conducting sewage, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50 or by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding one month.

Sec. 9. The Superintendent of Public Works shall appoint some capable person to be superintendent of sewers, whose duty it shall be to keep the conduits or pipes for the conveyance of sewage in good and safe order, and shall perform such other duties in connection therewith as the Superintendent of Public Works may prescribe.

Sec. 10. The Superintendent of Sewers shall receive, for his services such salary as may be fixed by the Legislature.

Sec. 11. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

The bill now before the House providing for the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, introduced by Representative Naikima, contemplates the early breaking up of the Territory into counties.

(Continued on Page 8.)

FOOLISH FLINGS AT DOLE PEOPLE

House Members Would Instruct
Department Heads How to
Manage Affairs.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

BUSINESS in the Lower House of the Legislature unfolded slowly yesterday morning. The long siege of the previous day seemed to have tired the solons, and they struggled in one by one during the reading of the minutes. The qui vive spirit of Monday was entirely lacking during the first hour, but Makakau and Iliou soon put ginger into the proceedings.

Keiki started the ball rolling by introducing a bill of which he had given previous notice, entitled An Act to appropriate a Pension for Liliuokalani. The bill passed its first reading by title.

A resolution was presented by Kalaauokalani to appropriate the sum of \$12,000 to be expended on bridges and roads in Kala District, Maui.

The author moved to have the bill referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Beckley moved to have the resolution tabled to be considered in connection with the appropriation bill. Kalaauokalani said there was immediate need for the funds. The roads were bad in the district, and not of sufficient width to entangle general traffic. Beckley moved from his first position, and secured the adoption of the author's resolution. Robertson said the resolution was out of order. The resolution read "is hereby appropriated." The House could not appropriate money by resolution. The House would have to be in session in the appropriation bill, if at all.

Dickey said this was merely a technicality. The form might be poor, and this could be corrected by the committee. Makakau contended that the resolution was out of order, as no one had seconded the motion to adopt it. Dickey asked if under the rules regulations had to be seconded. Makakau promptly called his attention to the last House rule.

Speaker said that rule 4 showed how to introduce a resolution. Makakau said the resolution was seconded but Makakau had probably failed to adjust his ears so as to hear all that was said. He suggested that the resolution be withdrawn and re-written. Makakau wanted the resolution referred to the Committee on Finance. Makakau returned to the fray with fire in his eye. This time he was of the opinion the resolution should go to the Public Lands Committee. Upon vote, the resolution was referred to the Public Lands Committee.

Mahoe introduced a bill of which he had already given notice, entitled An Act to Repeal Chapter 26 of the Civil Laws of 1897, Prohibiting Gaming and Gambling. The bill passed first reading.

Kanhu introduced a bill of which he had already given notice, entitled An Act Relating to the Segregation of Lepers. The bill passed first reading by title.

Mahoe introduced a resolution relative to the District of Wailuku, which in the parlance of the House, was a "sinker" of a request for funds. It read as follows:

Whereas, the district has grown in magnitude in the last two years and is increasing in new industries, and has become second to Honolulu in point of importance; and

Resolved, That the sum of \$35,490 be used in the appropriation bill for roads and bridges of the District of Wailuku.

Ewakilo moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, which was done.

Dickey offered a long resolution which was similar to one introduced a week ago. Beckley called a halt.

"I believe we are going over the same thing twice," he said.

Dickey calmly replied that he believed that was true, and he hastily withdrew the resolution when he heard that a similar resolution was already before the House.

Gillilan introduced a resolution against the issuance of further liquor licenses to the Governor's Council, and did it with the air of a tragedian. He said that the Governor's Council had no right to issue such a license.

Gillilan retorted by saying it read "Governor's Council" and not "Governor's body." He meant the body attended by heads of Territorial departments. In the latter part of the resolution, however, "Governor's Council" was the phrase used.

"That's a mistake," said Gillilan sadly.

House introduced a foolish resolution regarding altered variations of heads of the departments of the Territory, which passed the dignity of the House. As passed it read as follows:

Resolved, That the Governor shall be authorized to alter the heads of the departments of the Territory, without any authority of law; be it

Resolved, That the Auditor General be requested to furnish us forthwith a list of the heads of the departments of the Territory, and where he got his authority and law governing the same.

Naikima gave notice of a bill which he intends to introduce, entitled An Act to Prohibit the Territorial Government from Owning, Laying or Constructing Highways, Roads or Public Highways on Property Owned by One or More Persons Without First Obtaining the Consent of the Owners Thereof.

Emmelhut gave notice of a bill he intends to introduce, entitled An Act to Provide for the Initiative and Referendum. The object of the bill is to provide for information from the electorate as to legislation desired, and for final ratification of any legislation by popular vote.

Dickey at this juncture wanted to know what had become of the rules which were to be printed.

President said he did not know what the House wanted them printed in book or pamphlet form. Makakau said he believed the House rules were ready, but as the Committee had to act in conjunction with the Senate Committee, he was again "at sea" as to who should print them. He asked for a joint meeting, but nothing had been done. Dickey moved to have them printed in pamphlet form. President, of the Printing Committee, thought the rules of the Senate and House ought to be printed in the same book. Dickey withdrew his motion.

Gillilan looked up again with his "Governor's conference" resolution relative to a prohibition of further issuance of liquor licenses by the Governor of the Territory. Makakau asked that the resolution be referred to the committee.

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(Continued on Page 8.)

Gives New Life Strengthens the Nerves.

When the blood is impure the whole nervous system becomes poisoned. It is impossible to throw off that terrible depression; and there is no ambition to work. But there is a way whereby you may again be strong and vigorous. Mr. Charles Richardson, of 37 Howick Street, Launceston, Tasmania, sends us his photograph and the following letter:



"Once my arms were covered with sores that were worse than boils. They were deep, rooted in the flesh and caused great suffering. My blood was in an awful condition. At another time I had a severe attack of influenza. I could neither eat, sleep, nor work, and I never expected to recover."

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It cured me from both of these violent attacks. The first time it took all impurities out of my system, and the last time it built me up and gave me new life. Now I am strong, work hard, and sleep well.

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AMERICA AND CUBA.

The Former Will Hold the Right to
Laid Intervention.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Senate's Foreign Relations Committee have agreed to the amendment in the Army bill authorizing President McKinley to hand over Cuba to the Cubans as soon as a Government is established under considerations defining the relations of the United States recognizing America's right to intervene in the preservation of Cuba's independence and the maintenance of good government.

Charges Against Missionary.

SYDNEY, Feb. 25.—The Wesleyan Conference Mission report, referring to the charges against the Rev. Slade of Fiji, that he had been carrying on a political agitation in favor of federation with New Zealand, states that the Board of Missions has passed a resolution that they cannot see their way clear to comply with the request made by the Governor of Fiji to remove Mr. Slade. They await further information concerning the charges before taking further steps.

REMARKABLE CURES OF RHEUMATISM.

From the Indicator, Rutherfordton, N. C.

The editor of the Indicator has had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First, with rheumatism in the shoulder, from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts afflicted and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in thigh joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the liniment on retiring at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks and to some older ones. Chamberlain's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

The Elgin

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FOR TIME KEEPING.

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convince us, that price considered, the
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We have a full line and sell them at
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Elgins stand for what is right in time
keeping and lasting quality, and that
is why we are right in pushing the
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MUNICIPAL IDEAS IN THE SENATE

ACHI DROPS AFTER BROWN

He Leaves the Judiciary Committee and Carter Tries To.

It is clearly apparent that the majority and the majority cannot agree in the Senate, at least this seems impossible where committees are made up from members of each party. Twice has it been necessary for the president of the Senate to appoint a Republican member on the Judiciary committee, and in all probability it will be necessary to make another appointment, for it is doubtful if Carter will be any more fortunate in dealing with the majority than his predecessors. The only solution seems to be the one proposed by Senator Carter, who suggested that the president appoint the third member of the committee from the Independent party and thus save any further clashing so far as this committee is concerned.

The business of yesterday opened when Senator Kalaupokalani presented a petition from ninety-six taxpayers of the Territory of Hawaii asking for the extension of Fort street above School street, in Honolulu, as provided for by an act of the Legislature of the session of 1896 and again provided for in the session of 1898. The petition was referred to the committee on public works.

Another petition was presented by the same Senator with fifty-seven signatures praying for an appropriation of \$1,800 to be used in grading and macadamizing the road situated just above the Queen Emma property and leading from Nuuanu street to property near the stream. This petition met the same fate as its predecessor.

The bulk of the time of the morning session was occupied in discussing the report on the Government estimates, which was as follows:

The majority of the Judiciary Committee to whom the estimates of the Territory of Hawaii for the succeeding biennial period was referred, respectfully begs to report that they have carefully examined and considered said estimates and while the majority of the committee are of the opinion that many of the estimates are extravagant and even preposterous, being wholly in a number of instances out of all proportion to the necessities and requirements of the public service and the public needs, we deem it unnecessary at this time, if not a waste of time and labor to analyze said estimate in detail. The bills to provide for municipal and county government, if passed, will materially reduce the services to be performed by the present Territorial officers and will also limit to a much smaller compass the jurisdiction, power, authority and duty of such officers and the number of assistants and clerks employed by them. Until such bills are either passed or defeated any attempt to estimate the necessary appropriations would only be speculative, imaginary and altogether without profit. The majority beg to say that they assume that bills providing for county and municipal government will pass, as all of the political parties represented in the Legislature are pledged to such a measure. For the reasons given, and in view of contingencies that may arise in due course of legislation, the majority respectfully beg leave to request that they be given further time in which to report on the matter embraced in this report.

WM. WHITE,
S. E. KAITE,
Majority of the Judiciary Committee.

White immediately moved that the report be adopted, but was interrupted by Achi, who rose to a point of order, stating that the report was only a request for further time, and his point was sustained by the chair. Achi then wanted nearly all of the presumed report stricken out and put it in the form of a motion, which failed to carry.

A motion to the effect that the committee be given further time was amended by Achi, who wanted the motion to specify only one week. White appealed from the ruling of the chair and his appeal was sustained by a solid Kalaupokalani vote.

Kalaupokalani wanted the report adopted, but was again interrupted by Achi on a point of order, who stated that the report was in direct violation of rule 43 of the Senate Rules and was therefore out of order.

Carter moved that the matter be laid on the table, but the motion was lost. Cecil Brown, who had made the original motion, explained to the chair the exact nature of that motion and being supported by the secretary, who claimed that Mr. Brown's explanation was substantially correct, the chair finally decided that inasmuch as the committee did not follow the instructions given to them the report was out of order.

Achi then attempted to gain the floor, but the chair refused to recognize him and a warm argument ensued. Achi's side was supported by Cecil Brown and Carter, who insisted that the chair had recognized Achi.

White then appealed from the ruling of the chair and the appeal was sustained by the usual party vote.

Adjournment was taken until 1:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The majority of the Judiciary committee reported favorably on Senate bill No. 33 and same was adopted by the Senate.

Achi, forming the minority of the committee, objected to the report being considered, saying that he had not been asked to attend the meeting and voicing much the same sentiments as expressed by Senator Brown at Wednesday's session.

Achi accused the majority of the committee of taking up bills introduced by their party in preference to taking action upon bills in the order in which they were placed before the committee. Achi tendered his resignation as a member of the committee and same was accepted by Russell Carter was

then appointed, but asked the chair to excuse him from serving on the ground that it was impossible for a Republican to work on a committee where the Home Rulers made up the majority. Russell then announced that henceforth all chairmen of committees must notify him of any intended meetings and he would make formal announcement of those meetings before adjournment. He also stated that any meeting held without this notification would be unofficial. Carter's excuse was not accepted and he will now make the third Republican to serve on the Judiciary committee.

An attempt was made to pass Senate bill No. 33, but it was found necessary to order it typewritten before it could be read for the last time.

The committee having in charge the act defining a Territorial seal reported favorably for the design presented. Considerable argument followed and the report was tabled.

Adjournment was then taken until this morning at the usual time.

HOUSE HAS HORSE PLAY

CONSIDERATION of Superintendent McCandless' reply to the questions propounded by Representative Monsarrat, of Hawaii, in a resolution relative to roads in Monsarrat's district, which was adopted a few days ago, caused interest in the House yesterday morning. The reply was full of details which interested not only the author, but the entire Independent side of the House.

Monsarrat, however, was of the opinion that the answers were too vague, and he recommended that the reply be referred to the committee on public expenditures in order to verify the truth of the answers. Makekau moved the answers be printed.

Emmeluth said if that course was pursued, he would like to see all questions and answers printed. The speaker put the Emmeluth amendment that all previous correspondence of the same character be printed, which carried, and the same was referred to the printing committee.

A communication from Adjutant General Soper, N. G. H., was read in which an invitation was extended to the members of the Legislature to be present at the competitive drill to be held tomorrow evening on the Drill-Field parade ground by four companies of the First Regiment, N. G. H. Beckley asked for information. He said the communication was not delivered to the committee. The speaker, adjutant of the National Guard, or the prison guards. If from the prison guards, Beckley moved the communication be ruled out of order. Beckley got mixed up to his conception of the military department. The speaker said the invitation came from the head of the military department. Dickey wanted it referred to the committee on military. The discussion assumed the character of horse-play. As the adjutant general issued the invitation at the request of Commander-in-Chief Dole, and it was only a matter of courtesy to the House, and not a matter of business, the chair finally ruled that the communication was in order and upon a vote, it was referred to the committee on military.

Dickey called for a point of order on the habit of members using the expression "kanalua." The members should rise from their chairs and ask for a rising vote. No action was taken, but it is evident that Dickey's suggestion will prevail in future.

Beckley thought the legislators should take lessons in English, and learn how to spell the word "forty," without the letter "u" in it. The word occurred in House Bill 1, Appropriations, as it passed from the House to the Senate, which was referred back to the House for correction.

Beckley said it was an attempt on the part of Senators to block legislation. He thought it proper to send the bill back to the Senate, as it was, with instructions to send it to the Governor for signature, which was seconded. Dickey opposed the motion. Beckley said there was no law providing how to spell words. He could spell "forty" with four "u's" is necessary. If the Senate couldn't see it that way, he moved to have the House spell "forty" with a "u" and let it go at that. Achi thought he knew it was wrong. Dickey quoted Shakespeare and the Bible.

Beckley asked if the changing of the word meant it would go direct to the Governor. The chair said it had yet

to pass its third reading in the Senate. This is probably one of the most ridiculous propositions which ever provided serious discussion in a law-making body, and legislators attempting to carry legislation through by the wrong spelling of words to suit a majority was the extreme of folly. The chair also ruled that change made in the spelling, making the word appear "forty," caused it to become a new bill.

The clerk read the communication from the Senate in which that body stated it had amended the House Bill 1 by eliminating the letter "u" from the word "forty," as it appeared in the House bill, making it read "forty."

Kumalea favored changing the spelling in accordance with the request of the Senate. Keiki said the error probably occurred in the typewriting. If the bill before being finally printed.

Emmeluth said as there was no mistake in the original, and inasmuch as the House passed the original, the Senate could be informed to that effect.

Hooks, at this juncture, appeared in the House, bearing a volume of Webster's Dictionary, opened it at "f," and proceeded to show the word "forty" as officially spelled.

Dickey said the House couldn't tell when the bill was read. The legislators could not tell either. It was "forty," or "forty," but the "wise men of the Senate" had found it out, and dumped it back on the House. He thought the Senators were foolish to pick up such a small matter as the spelling of a word.

Emmeluth asked how the word "forty" was spelled in the bill introduced by Representative Monsarrat. The latter said it was correctly spelled. He offered a motion that the bill be made to conform with the original bill as introduced. The original bill was the one introduced—not the one sent to the upper House.

Emmeluth's motion carried, and was made the order of the day on Friday. Beckley moved the order that not only should the secretary sign each bill, but the speaker as well, should sign each bill before the same was sent to the Senate. Prendergast's motion that the bill be typewritten and the order of the day for Friday, was carried.

Dickey inquired why a conference committee of the House was not appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Senate, according to the rules. The chair did not find anything in the rules that would now appoint such committee. Emmeluth suggested that the chair inform himself as to whether there was any provision to that effect from the upper House.

Keikaula moved the communication be sent back to Cayles, as the latter had not appended his official title as clerk of the Senate. Carried.

Kumalea presented the following petition, signed by thirty-six Kewalo residents, as follows: Whereas, the undersigned, residents of the district of Kewalo, in Honolulu, respectfully petition this honorable body that a bill be passed accepting the roads in the said district, and that the said bill provide for the improvement of the roads; the reason of this petition is that the Board of Health by its arbitrary action is compelling the residents of the said district to do impossibilities.

Upon motion of Kumalea the petition was referred to the committee on public lands.

Emmeluth presented a petition from Miss Holt, in part, as follows: "The undersigned represents that she is the owner of a certain piece of land in Honolulu, situated on Maunakea street. That the government has taken a portion of this property, in area one-tenth of an acre, for the use of a road, refusing to pay your petitioner more than \$200 for the same, measuring by the square feet, which is grossly an inadequate price for the land taken. Your petitioner has no remedy at law against the government, and that the same is unfair and unjust, and will deprive your petitioner of her right to her property without just compensation, and pays this honorable body to investigate this matter and see that adequate price is paid your petitioner."

Emmeluth moved it be referred to the committee on public lands. Makekau then began to steam up, and gave vent to several jets of oratory in support of his contention that the matter be referred to the committee on public expenditures. Emmeluth said that in a few days the House would find that the committee on public expenditures would have enough to do in finding out what had become of the public money.

Beckley, for the public health committee, asked for more time to report on Petition 1, as they were waiting for the report of the medical Molokai committee. He understood the latter report would be in next week. Request granted.

Emmeluth, chairman of the committee on judiciary, asked for further appropriation. This contract is not yet complete.

The road engineer has had general supervision of most of the new roads constructed in Hawaii. Mr. E. D. Baldwin was, however, employed to lay out some of the roads in the Oahu district. The road engineer works under instructions from the Public Works Department; locates new roads as instructed and is expected to arrange for necessary rights of way. After construction on the Punahoa road had begun it was found the location was a bad one and a new location was made, and the Government did not pay for the section abandoned. A new location was also found advisable for the road between Waialua and Kahuku, and some road already constructed was abandoned. The Government did not pay for the construction of the abandoned section. The amount spent for surveys on this road was \$649.32.

The road engineer was granted a leave of absence of two months and received his salary during his absence. The contractor for the Papa road—Mr. S. Lazaro—failed to carry out his contract and the Government is taking steps to collect the amount of his bond. The papers have been in the hands of the Attorney General for several months. As soon as funds are provided the completion of this road can be advanced.

CLAIMS COMMISSION. GRANTED.

Makainai, for the committee on public lands, presented a report on House Resolution 21, praying for the appropriation of \$5,000 for repairing the government road at Kawaihau. The committee suggested \$2,000, instead of \$5,000.

In a second report from the same committee, on House Resolution 21, praying for an appropriation of \$124,350, the committee on public lands asked that the bill be referred back to the introducer, to be properly framed.

The first report was accepted, and will be taken up with the appropriation bill. The second was returned to the introducer of the resolution for correction.

Under the head of resolutions Emmeluth presented the election law, of which he had given previous notice, entitled, "An Act: rules and regulations for administering oaths and holding elections." The bill passed its first reading.

Kumalea introduced a bill entitled, "An Act relating to the teaching of English and Hawaiian languages in the public schools."

Kanoho gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to abolish the government band.

Kanoho also gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act providing for the honoring of the English and Hawaiian languages in all the courts of the Territory."

Emmeluth introduced a bill entitled, "An Act relating to the opening or widening of streets." Passed first reading.

Monsarrat presented a resolution for road building, as follows: \$50,000 to complete the road from Pihala to the Volcano, district of Kau; \$15,000 for repairs and maintenance of all roads and bridges within the district of Kau; \$300 to complete Waialua water works; \$2,500 for rock crusher; \$2,000 for Nihoa road."

The resolution will be considered with the appropriation bill.

House Bill 1, under the order of the day, was called up. This calls for the appropriation of \$45,000 to defray the expenses of the Legislature. The trick word "forty" was correctly spelled this time.

The assumption was that the members were getting short of money, and wanted the bill pushed through. The ayes and noes were called. The ayes and noes were dispensed with; the bill passed with the amendment suggested by Senator Kalaupokalani, the same ordered returned to the Senate.

Third reading on House Bill 12, relating to the repeal of certain obsolete laws, was called. Kanoho, as usual, wanted information. Robertson referred to the committee report on the matter and further stated they were out of date and absolutely useless. The ayes and noes were called, resulting in a unanimous vote of the twenty-six members present.

House Bill 34, relating to the great seal of the Territory, was read for the third time. The bill was amended by the addition of the words, "of Hawaii" after the words "The Territory" in the preamble. Aye and noes were made the order of the day for the afternoon.

Recess until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

WHEN the House assembled for the afternoon session Speaker Akina asked whether he had the right to appoint a special committee to carry passed bills to the Governor for signature.

Prendergast thought, by the rules, the House had the power to do so.

Makekau took a contrary view. He said the House committee on rules had endeavored to call a joint meeting with the Senate committee, but was always unsuccessful. He thought the bill should be held until the joint committee got together.

Robertson did not believe that any joint rules had been adopted as yet. The rules of the former House of Representatives had been adopted for use, and the House had drafted such other rules as were necessary. He thought the best policy was to hold on to the bill and bring the Senate to its senses.

The speaker inquired whether the joint committee would have to carry the bill to the Governor for signature. Robertson replied that he was strongly of that opinion.

Beckley inquired if the certificate of the speaker of the House and president of the Senate were not sufficient guarantees to carry the bill up to the Governor. Receiving a partial affirmative reply, he said that the bill should be sent by a messenger to the Governor. The latter had seen fit to ignore the Legislature by refusing to send nominations to the Senate, and he did not believe in being too courteous to the executive.

Keikaula said that according to the Organic Act, the only requirements were that the speaker and president, as well as the clerks of the House and Senate, respectively, should certify to bills to have them referred to the Governor. Makekau said the rules did not specify what messenger could carry such an important document to the Governor. The Governor might say, in case the House messenger did not deliver to him, he had not received the passed bills, and there would be no record of it.

Robertson said delivery by a messenger of the House to Governor Dole's messenger was a very slow method of handling important documents of this kind. He also favored the appointment of a "passed bills committee" to go over the final typewritten drafts to see that the words are properly spelled, and not put the House to the trouble which had arisen at the morning session.

Paele was of the opinion that the quickest way for the chair to send a request to the president of the Senate was to have them referred to the Governor. Makekau said the rules did not specify what messenger could carry such an important document to the Governor. The Governor might say, in case the House messenger did not deliver to him, he had not received the passed bills, and there would be no record of it.

Makainai thought the best way would be to have the joint committee on rules come together and draft a special rule covering Paele's suggestion. Paele's was reduced to writing, incorporating Makekau's suggestion as an amendment. The motion carried.

committee of the whole House, and Representative Beckley was called to the chair by the speaker. The bill was read section by section.

Aylett, the author of the bill, said he could see the bill had created a sensation in the House. His principal reason for repealing the laws was because the rich people were the ones who broke them oftenest, but were not arrested.

The poor man, however, was arrested for the slightest infraction of the law. According to section 338 of the Penal Laws, the breaking of the Sabbath is prohibited. He made the foolish contention that the government broke the Sabbath by allowing the band to play on that day.

The government was breaking the law of Moses, but the poor man could not do so. The law was a good one for those who wanted to go to church, but what about those who didn't want to go? They had to sleep all day Sunday. Before the band was allowed to play on Sunday the Minister of the Interior asked them whether they wanted to play on Sunday. The boys refused, but finally acquiesced. Sunday, instead of having Sunday as their day of rest, the band boys had Friday for their Sunday. The speaker thought the law of God still held good.

He wanted the rich and the poor to do as they liked on Sunday. Now that Hawaii is a part of America, he himself, wanted to be a whole American, and not half a one. He had traveled all over the United States and knew they had circuses and all kinds of sports and those who wanted to go to church could do so, and those who wanted to attend the circus could do so. He wanted things done in Hawaii as they were in the United States. He wanted to go ahead and do exactly as they did on the Mainland. That was his idea of progress.

The train that traveled from Honolulu to Kahuku made poor people work while the rich owners could go to church, with one pocket in the train and the other in the church. On Monday the owners go to their offices and receive the money taken in the day before. Seeing the rich can do this, why couldn't the poor man do the same?

Aylett made about the most ridiculous speech ever perpetrated upon the House members, not even barring Makekau and Kanoho. He descended into horse-play which even a circus clown would have blushed to use.

He thought that barber shops had to close at 9 o'clock. He went to one one day, and the police caught him in the middle of a shave, and he had to leave half shaved.

He had seen by personal observation on the plantations, laborers working on their knees. He did not think a law of that kind was right, as the rich man can have his mills go on grinding on Sunday, and the poor man has to go on working. Such a one-sided law ought to be repealed. Complaint was filed with the Hawaiian government, but nothing came of it.

He thought a great many things could be said on both sides of the subject, for hours, without exhausting the points. There was one point he wanted to bring out. When the band boys landed in San Francisco on Sunday, he was surprised to see the cars going, prisoners working on the streets, and saloons open. He thought there was some mistake, but a policeman said when asked, that it was Sunday and that that was the way they did in America. Now, people in Hawaii had become Americans, and should become thoroughly Americanized. The Hawaiians did not, at first, want to become American, but now that Hawaii had become a part of America, all should be Americans, and not try to hang on to our old laws. The people should adopt the laws of the United States, and repeal all old laws here that interfere. They should not cling here to the obsolete laws which still prevail on the statute books of the Territory.

The average mechanic works long hours all week, and he ought to have at least one day for rest and recreation without any undue legal restrictions.

Kumalea said he was gratified to hear Aylett evince such interest in the subject. He said there was more action in the House than there is today under the great laws of the United States.

Beckley, chairman of the committee of the whole, at this juncture, called upon the speaker, saying that he was one to attend the meeting at the Board of Health.

Kumalea continued by stating that the Organic Act has specified that Sundays and holidays of the Legislature should not be counted, thereby showing that it respects the old rule.

Rest was one of the rules of life, and without it life was short. If the legislators wanted to shorten life they could do it, but he thought it should not be done.

Kanoho took the floor and made a motion that the bill be tabled. Paule got up and said that he was still on the side of rejecting this law. That God had made the laws, and not man, and that there were no mistakes in the Territorial laws.

It was only when men got so wise as to change the laws of God that it was allowed for men to do other than charitable things on Sundays. On the 1st and of Kauai the plantations grind away on Sundays; he thought it was the fault of the officials, who did not arrest the managers and prevent it. He thought the only proper thing to do for the House to question the different officers as to why they do not arrest the managers.

"I think we have a remedy for officials who do not attend to their business," said he. "If a man goes out fishing on Sunday he will get arrested, but it seems that boiling sugar and smoking in the mills is a different thing, and he is let alone. This is wrong. The Bible distinctly states that the fear of God is the beginning of wisdom, and I think if we keep the Sunday laws we are doing a wise thing."

Emmeluth said it was very interesting to hear such discussion. The greed for the almighty dollar is apt to take men away from the spirit of God.

He was emphatic, however, in the statement that there was only one thing for this Legislature to do, and that was to stop discussion and get on with passing laws for the benefit of the Islands of the Territory. The quicker the representative from Kauai could get into his hamlet, and when he hears the whistle of a plantation mill stop, and the quicker he can send officers to arrest the manager of that mill, the better.

"We must not look to those who have the handling of the laws, but to the laws themselves," continued Emmeluth, "and by their fruits shall ye know them. There is a time coming when the Islands will be governed by Christianity, and this law has got to go."

Robertson stated that sometimes the legislative branch of the government would run ahead of the thoughts of the people, and that again it would be backward, and not up to the standard of the people's idea of government. The Legislature has at this time been dragged behind the more advanced ideas of the people. Under what is termed as the "Blue Laws," the people were afraid to venture out of doors, and the Islands were shut up in a place of those previously passed. In those days were set forth such things as

were prohibited on Sunday previously. As years passed by it was found that many of the laws had become dead letters. The last speaker made the statement that the law was all wrong. He differed with him. It was the lack of enforcement that caused the trouble. Everyone knew that the laws were flagrantly violated, and no one seemed to take interest enough to see that the laws are properly carried out. Relative to the Sunday sacred concerts, he said that public sentiment largely controlled the playing of music. If the present Sunday law was left unenforced, being a Territorial law, becomes binding upon the people, even under a county or municipal government.

The entire matter of a Sunday law should be left in the hands of the municipality. The discussion of the old Sunday law bill, repealing it, arbitrarily and entirely, should be carried on so as to meet with public sentiment. I therefore offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the Sunday law may very properly be made more liberal; that a special committee of five members be appointed to recommend amendments, and that House Bill 37 be referred to such committee."

Upon motion made by Robertson, which was seconded, the resolution was adopted.

The speaker thought that it was the American people who introduced these laws here, and had been leading the Hawaiians blindly by a direct violation of the laws they were desirous of now forcing upon them.

Kauai said that in framing the Organic Act it was thought best not to interfere with the present Sunday laws, but as the Hawaiians were still bent on repealing these old laws, he could not say that they were still Christians.

Makekau, who was occupying the chair, called the secretary to the chair so that he could make a speech upon the Sunday bill under discussion.

He said that it was the American people who have introduced the present laws here and have "led us blind," by a direct violation of the laws they are desirous of forcing upon us. If this is the cry of the Christian people of the land to repeal a law of this kind, I think that if we repeal these old laws we are doing things contrary to the action of God.

The violation of the present laws by the rich people was not sufficient reason for repealing them. The only reason that our country was taken from us was by superior force of numbers, and we can well understand that the object of taking our country from us was for the purpose of taking a fair out of our hands, and as we had no firearms to fight back with, that is the only reason it was done. And as the average Hawaiian went down on his knees, he prayed for relief from the conditions in which he had been placed. It is the very people who took the country away from them who are now getting it in the neck. I think that it was God who made the Sunday laws for our self-protection, and in order to back up my views against the repealing of these Sunday laws, I feel that it is the presence of God that kept them together. And even if the laws are violated by the officials of this Territory, let the man with the red skin stand by the present law and hope for relief with the aid of God.

A list of the officials to whom this privilege has been granted is given, and it is stated that the authority for allowing salaries while on vacation is that of custom and usage, rather than any provision of law, but a resolution passed by the Executive Council on the 27th day of November, 1896, is given as a confirmation of the propriety of the custom. The section from the resolution which applies is as follows:

"That in case of absence, the pay of Government officials or employees shall not continue more than sixty days from the day of their leaving office."

AUDITOR AUSTIN MAKES RESPONSE

The House yesterday afternoon received a communication from the Auditor's Department, explaining the authority upon which salaries were granted to officials for sixty days while upon vacation.

A list of the officials to whom this privilege has been granted is given, and it is stated that the authority for allowing salaries while on vacation is that of custom and usage, rather than any provision of law, but a resolution passed by the Executive Council on the 27th day of November, 1896, is given as a confirmation of the propriety of the custom. The section from the resolution which applies is as follows:

"That in case of absence, the pay of Government officials or employees shall not continue more than sixty days from the day of their leaving office."

'FRISCO IN A BAD WAY NOW

The following is an extract from a letter received from San Francisco under date of March 6, by a member of the Advertiser staff, and from its contents it is apparent that the conditions at present existing in the California metropolis are much more serious than the press reports would indicate. The extract reads:

"Tonight it is expected Frisco will again be quarantined for plague principally and smallpox. The papers, by agreement, owing to disastrous results some time ago, make no mention of plague conditions. A delegation is now on its way to Washington to head off quarantine. A possible result will be the making of Seattle the terminus for transports."

Dr. Carmichael, federal quarantine officer of the port, stated last night that he had not received any official advice concerning the spread of smallpox in San Francisco, and until he heard from Washington he would be as much in the dark as anyone else. "I have no doubt but that the disease is prevalent there," he said, "yet it may not be as bad as painted."

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS

A number of topics came up for discussion at the Executive Council yesterday morning.

Governor Dole recommended to the Attorney General that all photographs of political prisoners be removed from the rogues' gallery at Oahu prison.

An application was presented by J. F. Humburg for Hackfeld & Company for a wholesale liquor license at Lahaina.

Superintendent McCandless stated that he had refused a permit for the Cartwright building on Hotel street on account of the fire limit. He submitted lines for the Rapid Transit Company for some streets for consideration also.

Governor Dole stated that he was in receipt of three resolutions from the House.

Land Commissioner Brown, who returned from Washington via the Sierra, was present and made a verbal report of his trip.

Theodore von Haesser, president of the Bund der Industriellen, and one of the foremost German protectionists, is dead.

A DAY IN HAWAII'S LEGISLATURE

J. Emmeluth Is Called Down.

HE ATTACKS THE NATIVES

Running Fire of Debate in the House Yesterday.

(From Thursday's daily.)

REPRESENTATIVE BECKLEY of Molokai administered a stinging rebuke to Representative Emmeluth of Oahu in the House yesterday morning. The member from Molokai called the plumber statesman to task for his criticism of the Kamehameha schools during the discussion of the "Desertion of Husbands or Wives" bill. The Molokai statesman did not mince his words. They were delivered with a directness that almost staggered the solons and caused something of a commotion as soon as the speaker had finished and as the Oahu member was about to arise to reply. Several members jumped to their feet, calling for order, and some raised their voices shrilly demanding that the regular business of the day be resumed, and the speaker had to call loudly to bring the House to its proper dignity. Mr. Emmeluth said the Hawaiians and the native members of the House are clinging to the old law relating to husbands and wives' desertion and to the methods of education which had been carried on in Hawaii for the past forty years. He said the Hawaiians were educated to aspire to certain ideals which they could not realize when they went out into the world after leaving the schools, as nearly all the places where good salaries are paid were closed to the natives. He cited the Kamehameha schools as a glaring instance of the truth of his remarks and said they retarded Hawaiian development instead of assisting it.

The Molokai member later on in the discussion asked for the privilege of replying to Emmeluth's attack. He called the chair's attention to the attack and as one of Kamehameha school's first sons and one of its graduates he denied absolutely that there was any truth in Emmeluth's statement. He said he would protect the name and interests of the institution and strongly intimated that Emmeluth did not tell the truth. Emmeluth, when he could get another hearing, reiterated his statement, closing it by saying that the graduates of Kamehameha were more numerous on the police force and as back drivers than in any other vocation. Beckley did not hear this portion of the reply, and stated later if he had he would have demanded of Emmeluth a retraction. Interpreter Wise, however, heard the words and after saying softly under his breath that it was a lie, he returned to his task of interpreting. Wise is also a Kamehameha school graduate. The bill which caused the trouble was killed at its second reading by the adoption of an adverse committee report.

THE LIVELY HOUSE DEBATE

SOLONS of the House were a broad smile yesterday morning when Sergeant-at-Arms Nakookoo distributed on the desk of each a \$1 sheet of 2-cent stamps. Perquisites of this character were totally unexpected, although Representative Kekaula soberly introduced a motion in the House last week asking for \$2 worth of Uncle Sam's 2-cent stamps. That the request was cut in half did not disturb the legislators to any extent, for they were as pleased as children. Some of them commenced letter-writing at once.

Immediately after the adoption of the clerk's minutes of the previous day Kekaula asked for the consideration of the report of the Superintendent of Public Works on the Hookea, South Kona, Hawaii, wharf and shed resolution introduced by himself. The matter was taken up at once.

Kekaula moved the report be placed in the hands of the Committee on Public Improvements. Mahoe was of the opinion that matters could be expedited by referring the matter. He did not favor its consideration in the committee of the whole under any circumstances. The House ordered it to the Public Improvements Committee.

Under the call for petitions and memorials, Ewaliko presented a petition from twenty-six voters of the Island of Hawaii. Some of the requests contained in the petition were unique. They wanted the Legislature to provide for the education of Hawaiian youths abroad, wanted the repeal of laws relating to "suspicious cases" of leprosy, and, above all things, asked for a provision whereby physicians' licenses would be granted to Hawaiians. The petition was as follows:

"We, the undersigned qualified voters residing in the Third Precinct, First District, Island of Hawaii, humbly ask for the consideration and approval of the following prayers: First, to repeal that section of the Act to repeal the law, second, to repeal the personal law, third, to repeal the vaccination law. Fourth, to provide an Act for the education of Hawaiian youths abroad. Fifth, to provide an Act for the granting of licenses to Hawaiians to practice medicine. Sixth, to provide an Act that the Hawaiian language may be taught in the public schools.

The fifth provision is believed to re-



HAWAIIAN LEGISLATOR--Sam, it's no use; we're going to abolish you.

late to the tolerance of the practice of

kaunahana.

Ewaliko moved the petition be referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Matters. So ordered.

Robertson presented the following petition from the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, asking reimbursement in part as follows: That on October 19, 1899, the petitioner paid to the Collector General of Customs of the Republic of Hawaii the sum of \$163.50 for the following purposes: Coasting license steamer Kihuna, \$122.50; lights, \$24; blanks and stamps, \$2. The amount was paid to cover the expenses of a coasting license for the Kihuna for one year from October 19, 1899, to October 19, 1900. The steamer was wrecked and became a total loss at Lahaina, Maui, on December 12, 1899. The petitioner requested the return of \$136.25, being about the expense of said coasting license from December 12, 1899, to October 19, 1900, but was informed by him that he had no power to return any portion of the \$136.25. Wherefore petitioner prays relief in the sum of \$136.25 from the Legislature.

Emmeluth objected to the petition being referred to the Judiciary Committee. It properly belonged to the Finance Committee. He registered a kick at having everything and anything shoved upon the Judiciary Committee members.

He intimated that several of the members had little or no conception of the duties and powers of the various committees.

Mahoe presented an adverse report from the Miscellaneous Committee relative to Dickey's "desertion of husband or wife" bill. The committee gave its reasons for recommending that the bill be killed, as follows:

"Your Committee on Miscellaneous Matters, to whom was referred House Bill 26, introduced by C. H. Dickey of Makawao, entitled An Act to Repeal Section 1 of Chapter 26 of the Penal Laws of 1890 and Chapter 36 of the Session Laws of 1890, beg leave to report as follows:

"After a careful study of the law now in force on desertion, and after carefully studying these sections to be repealed, your committee has seen fit that if these sections are repealed, then there will arise more disagreements between husband and wife because of the absence of such a law. Therefore your committee recommends that the sections now in force be retained, and we beg leave to recommend that Act 26 be rejected."

Robertson thought it strange the Hawaiians should stick to this old law so tenaciously. It had been repealed before. The statute, he thought, had been enforced too long. The Hawaiians had begun to believe that it was necessary in order to have the husband or wife spend a little time in jail. If a wife was not faithful, and desired to leave a husband, the latter should let her go, and not put her in jail and make scandal. The statute is not used by white people or Chinese, but only by Hawaiians and Japanese. The former usually resort to the divorce courts.

Emmeluth said the matter of the relation of husband and wife is one which finds its foundation in the methods employed in raising and educating Hawaiian children for the past fifty years. He cited instances of this at the Kamehameha Schools. They are educating them to certain ideals. The difficulty in the past, as today, was that with the education there is not that education for paying the way of living is on the increase with them as they are educated. Their wants become greater. Consistent with this condition in education is that almost every avenue being closed

to Hawaiians by reason of the agricultural development of the country being done by a cheap class of labor.

It is no wonder that the Hawaiians have clung to laws that would seem to give them protection in their home life. He wanted the law wiped off the statute books. He inquired how faithfulness balances when he earns \$10 a week with a wife who is educated to \$15 a week. It was not the fault of the husband or wife, but the fault of the institutions of the country. He thought that the crime has been on the part of the interloper and not to the persons whose affections have been alienated.

Kanlio, "the wise man of Kohala," moved to adopt the report. As to the contention of the former speaker that only disagreements occurred in Hawaiian families, he said that all nationalities were involved in domestic imbroglios. With the usual native method of argument, Kanlio said he read the newspapers and knew whereof he spoke. He referred to the haole who were killed, hanged and pursued all for love of husbands or wives. As the law was not repealed by Congress, it must be a good one, and not being repealed was not unconstitutional. The former speakers were like fishermen that cast their hooks in the sea covered with bait. The speaker drifted into Biblical history and compared Emmeluth to so many important personages of the past that the plume of his countenance blushed. The Legislature was trying to compare the Hawaiians to bulls and heifers in introducing a bill like Dickey's.

Makakau naturally had to say something.

"To whom are you speaking?" inquired the Speaker.

"Oh, I beg pardon, I forgot to give you your title," said the member apologetically.

Makakau said a law of this kind, whereby the male is allowed to maintain the dignity of his home life, was proper. The new law would cause many crimes in the country. It is a check whereby a husband is refrained from doing unlawful acts. He advocated the use of the saying, "When in anger count ten." As to being Americans, he was proud that the Hawaiian girls were not becoming Americans too fast.

Dickey, the author of the bill, made a final reply to the adverse report of the committee. He said if he thought the law really protected the family, he would not ask to see it repealed. He said not know an instance where it helped the family. As to being termed "bulls and heifers," he said if the report was adopted, the solons should be termed "solons."

Chair to Emmeluth's attacks upon the Kamehameha Schools and instructors. He was one of the first sons of the Kamehameha Schools; he intended to protect its interests. As to teaching the young people in such a way that their wants could not be supplied, he denied the imputation. He said that Emmeluth had made no mention of the fact that the means of satisfying wants are furnished by that institution. The principle of the school was to teach handicraft. Whatever desires had been taught him, the means of satisfying his desires had also been taught him. He roared Emmeluth as he went along.

Emmeluth testily arose to reply to Beckley. He admitted that Beckley was right in some ways. Punki and Makakau entered objections to Emmeluth talking further on the subject, but he was privileged to continue by the Chair.

Emmeluth said that the records will show that the graduates of Kamehameha found more employment on the police force and as backdrivers. His statements caused the greatest excitement of the day. Interpreter Wise, who is also a Kamehameha graduate, said sotto voce that Emmeluth did not tell the truth. A noisy debate began in many quarters, points of order were called, and for a few minutes a wordy scrap seemed imminent.

Robertson arose to state that the motion to adopt the report was out of order, as if the report was adopted the bill would be killed. The rules did not allow an adverse report to be adopted at the second reading of the bill. Dickey said the point was well taken.

The Speaker ruled the point of order was not well taken. Robertson asked whether or not if the report was adopted the bill would be rejected. The Speaker said it would be. Then Robertson said that under the rules a bill could not be rejected or "killed" at its second reading. Overruled by the Speaker.

Emmeluth asked to be excused from voting, not being sufficiently versed as to the bill or report. The Chair granted the request.

The Chair was, without doubt, wrong in his ruling, but was determined, as a Home Ruler, to stand with the majority, and force the measure through, rules or no rules. The vote on ayes and noes was as follows: Ayes, 19; noes, 5; and the report was adopted.

Prendergast made a report for the Printing Committee of bills printed and ready for the House, as follows: House Bill 28, An Act to Adopt a Flag for the Territory of Hawaii; 29, Relating to Cart and Dray Tax; 30, Relating to Education of Hawaiian Youths Abroad; 31, Suppression of Vice, and Immoral and Lewd Practices; 4, To Establish and Maintain School Libraries.

"Upon motion of Beckley, the House took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dilatory House members caused that branch of the Legislature to be delayed twenty minutes in assembling for the afternoon session. The Miscellaneous Committee reported favorably on Bill 34, for a Great Seal. The bill was considered under suspension of rules. The bill, which contains a myriad of heraldic phrases, upset the clerk when he was called upon to read the bill through. The report of the committee to which was referred the bill recommended its passage. Prendergast moved the report be adopted and the bill read for the second time. Dickey said the Hawaiian translation of the bill was not perfect, and objected to its being placed before the members in its present form. Amendments were made and adopted and the bill passed at the second reading. It will be made the order of the day "for tomorrow."

Makakau objected to the word "tomorrow," as "tomorrow" would never come, and moved that instead of being made the order of the day for "tomorrow" the words "Thursday, March 14," The House took Makakau's joke in earnest and adopted his motion.

Emmeluth presented a report from the Judiciary Committee on House Bill 18, relating to felonies and misdemeanors. The report recommended minor changes and the adoption of the bill. Robertson moved it be laid on the table and taken up with the bill.

Ahuli, "the silent member," suddenly awoke and asked to have the report read over again. His request was ignored, and the Robertson motion was adopted.

Beckley, for Committee on Public Health, read a report favoring the passage of House Bill 20, relating to cemeteries. Tabled.

Beckley read a communication from the Board of Health relating to a resolution preventing persons afflicted with or suspected of having leprosy and tuberculosis from entering the Territory from other countries, and he introduced a bill relating to the diseases. Beckley said the Board of Health had deemed it necessary to have such a law enacted and under the rules a standing committee could introduce bills without first giving notice, and Makakau objected. The proposed bill met with a stormy reception. The most serious objection was the manner of introduction, and Chairman Beckley was charged with having introduced the measure without consulting the other members of the committee. Kanlio at once related the statement, as he had sanctioned it. Gillilan came to the rescue of the chairman. He did not want Hawaii to become the dumping-ground of pulmonary troubles and other incurable diseases. Protection was the watchword of every country. Instead of being blamed, Beckley should be praised. He might be premature, but it showed what a good chairman Beckley was. He was no laggard. The members should not be governed by petty personal interests, but by the interest of the country at large. Makakau and Punki kicked vigorously.

After all the discussion, the vote resulted in a victory for Beckley, and the bill was passed at its first reading. The Speaker said affairs were getting into a hopeless muddle; that he did not know where he was "at," and called for a motion.

"Upon motion of Monsarrat the order of the day was taken up."

The Act to repeal certain obsolete laws was referred back to the committee to be corrected.

House Bill 16, relating to jurisdiction of District Magistrates, was read for the second time, section by section, together with the committee report.

Kumale moved the word "on," in the section which says that "An Act shall take effect on the day of publication," be changed to "from," which was done.

The bill passed its second reading, and will be read for the third time tomorrow.

House Bill 17, governing procedure in criminal cases, was read for the second time by sections, and passed.

The House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

BROWN SPRINGS A SENSATION

REPORTS of committees and action upon bills marked the day in the Senate and it was not until the afternoon session that anything of particular interest turned up. While not entirely unexpected, the action of Senator Cecil Brown in resigning from further duty on the Judiciary committee took the Senate by surprise, as did also the immediate acceptance of his resignation by the chair and the ap-

pointment of Senator Achi to fill the vacancy thus created.

The first work in the morning to come before the body was the report of the ways and means committee by Senator Kanlio, relative to Senate bill No. 5, concerning the fiscal year of the Territory of Hawaii. Cecil Brown moved that it be adopted and the same was ordered typewritten and will be read for the third time today.

Senator White rendered a report for the Judiciary committee as follows: "The majority of the Judiciary committee, to whom Senate bill No. 1 was referred, beg to report that they have carefully examined same and recommend that the bill do not pass. The bill presents many bad features, the main one being the fact that five of the majority party of the Senate would be appointed to terms of only two years, while only two of the minority party would receive appointments for a like period. The Organic Act provides that the details of appointments shall be provided by the Legislature, and the majority of the committee think that it would be best to follow the plan which prevailed in the Legislatures of the several States in regard to the election of United States Senators."

"We do therefore recommend a concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of the two Houses of this Legislature and the election by the members thereof in such joint session of eight Senators who shall hold their offices for the term of four years."

Considerable discussion followed the reading of this report and Senator Baldwin moved to lay the report on the table. Cecil Brown, the minority member of the committee, thought that the proceedings were irregular, as he had not even been informed that there was to be a meeting of the Judiciary committee, and had therefore had no opportunity to have his say in the matter.

Baldwin's motion was lost and a motion by Kanlio to adopt the report was carried. A recess was then taken until 1:30 o'clock.

The committee on printing reported progress, stating that several more bills had been received from the printers and were ready for distribution.

Senator White tendered a report on bill No. 3 from the Judiciary committee and suggested that the bill be indefinitely postponed. The bill was a proposed amendment to section 2670 of the Civil Laws and was introduced by Cecil Brown.

Brown at once rose to his feet and stated that out of respect to himself he would be unable to act further upon the Judiciary committee. "I can not act with the other gentlemen on the committee and I must ask the president to accept my resignation," he said. "These two bills were introduced by me and the majority have seen fit to refuse them, therefore I refuse to work any more on this committee."

White explained that he wanted this report to be laid on the table for some future time and taken up with the minority report at some later date. A motion was made to this effect and was carried.

The resignation of Senator Brown was accepted by the chair on the ground that the delay in meeting by this committee was sufficient excuse for the resignation of C. Brown and he appointed Senator Achi in his stead.

White offered report of Judiciary committee on bill No. 26 and recommended the passage of the same. This bill will make exempt certain properties from attachment or execution.

Senator Paris asked that the bill introduced by him several days ago be read by its title and same was done.

Cecil Brown introduced a bill providing for the use of typewriters in the recording office and same was passed to the printing committee.

Senator J. Brown desired to read the bill introduced by him on Monday prohibiting capital punishment and was granted permission by the chair. The balance of the session was taken up in arguments concerning several bills introduced and adjournment taken until this morning.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY ASSAILED

War, He Declares, Would be the Downfall of the Empire.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Morgan of Alabama, who yesterday offered a resolution declaring the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty between the United States and Great Britain, addressed the Senate for nearly two hours upon his propositions. His admissions to Great Britain were particularly sharp. He declared that if Great Britain should endeavor to enforce the terms of the treaty the effort would result in a war in which the great empire, which had controlled for scores of years the commerce of the world, would be swept from power and her King would be left with sovereignty only over his own island.

LONDON, March 7.—The afternoon papers here today make little comment on the statements of Senator Morgan of Alabama yesterday in the United States Senate in his plea for the Nicaragua canal, following his resolution declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated. The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"Mr. Morgan cannot help making his friends and relatives exquisitely uncomfortable. Every time he opens his mouth he must give any show away with which he has the presumption to meddle."

The Westminster Gazette says: "Mr. Morgan is having a great time. His warnings are all very alarming but we are reassured by the knowledge that the route of the canal is not definitely determined."

At the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's speech the Senate, without taking any action upon the resolution, on motion of Mr. Dodge of Massachusetts, at 12:10 went into executive session.

Condemn Pilot Jordan.

California Harbor No. 15 of the Masters' and Pilots Association has adopted resolutions tending to indorse the actions of Captain Ward of the ill-fated Rito de Janeiro and condemning the action of Pilot Jordan in his alleged criticism of Captain Ward relative to the wrecking of the steamer.

CASES IN COURT.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The trial of Kaga, the Japanese charged with assault with a deadly weapon, to-wit: a pair of scissors, upon the person of Toma, a Japanese woman, last December at Iwilei, came up before the First Circuit Court yesterday, being continued from last Friday. The jury drawn sitting in the case are W. F. Dillingham, J. E. Jaeger, Chas. Ramsey, W. J. Smith, T. H. Petrie, D. M. Ross, D. T. Bailey, P. R. Helm, James Spencer, A. Montano, James Brown and J. W. Lloyd.

Kaga was placed upon the stand and testified that Toma is his cousin and that he stood in the relationship of guardian to her since she came from Japan by reason of his relationship and the natural interest he had in her welfare on account of knowing her folks in Japan. He said that he knew that she was leading an evil life and that he was continually trying to persuade her to go back to Japan, but this she refused to do. On the night of the assault he said he had been trying to induce her to return to her folks and in order to frighten her took up the scissors and feigned to cut her hair. According to Kaga's story it was in this way that the woman suffered the wound upon her face, as she threw up her hands and knocked the scissors against her own face, causing the wound. Toma herself was put upon the stand, but her story differed materially. She testified that Kaga was very angry with her and grabbed hold of her roughly, apparently meaning to injure her; her struggles were natural and did not cause the injury, but on the contrary had she not struggled the injury would have been much more serious.

Assistant Attorney General Dunn prosecuted the case and Attorney De Holt appeared for the defendant.

After two hours' deliberation the jury returned a verdict finding the defendant guilty as charged and sentence was pronounced by the court, condemning Kaga to two years at hard labor in Oahu prison and sentencing him to pay the costs, which are assessed at \$18.50. The jury sitting on the case was discharged for the term.

BARTLETT DIVORCE CASE.

A transcript of notes in the case of Josephine Bartlett vs. W. S. Bartlett has been filed in which the oral decision of the court is given. The court finds that the husband's charge of "unfaithfulness" when the wife stayed away all night at the house of a woman acquaintance and again where she stayed away all day at the races and did not attend to household duties, are not sufficient upon which to base the cause of cruelty, for which to grant a divorce. The plaintiff's charge of intemperance was not sustained. In his opinion the judge says that the case is practically undefended. "Yet the court has the duty of being astute in divorce cases to detect fraud and collusion."

The decision concludes as follows: "The court cannot grant a divorce by consent, or because there is no contest, or because both parties desire it; nor will it seize upon flimsy, uncertain and equivocal language, used in the heat of passion, and under some provocation, upon which to base a finding of extreme cruelty. Sympathy for a lachrymose plaintiff should not influence the court to disregard the law, the evidence and its duty. Libel dismissed; order for temporary alimony revoked."

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

P. D. Day, the hackman who struck Officer Doyle of the custom house service with a whip a few days ago, appeared before Commissioner Robinson for preliminary examination yesterday. He waived the hearing and was committed for trial at the April term, his bail being changed from \$5,000 to \$1,000.

George E. Lee, first mate of the Star of Bengal, under arrest for assault upon two sailors and mistreating them during the voyage of the vessel from Australia to Honolulu, was brought before Commissioner Robinson yesterday morning and the preliminary hearing was had. He had been arrested under the name of John Lee, but said that his name was George E. Lee, and under this name his case was committed for trial at the coming term, being bound to appear under \$3,000 bonds. Another sailor from the Star of Bengal also appeared with a complaint of assault and mistreatment, but it developed that he was a Finn, and as no interpreter of his language could be found, his complaint was not entered, the evidence of the other two sailors being deemed sufficient to represent the case.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday in the United States District Court by United States Attorney Baird, petitioning that Kanaburo Tomashima be declared a bankrupt. Tomashima was recently a merchant of Hilo.

T. H. Davies & Company, Asset and Iwakani and several other creditors are seeking to have a mortgage given by the insolvent to Hackfeld & Company declared an act of bankruptcy, as this mortgage was given in December at a time when Tomashima was already \$14,000 in debt. The mortgage is for \$2,000 and has been foreclosed and the property bought in by Tomashima for \$2,000. The other creditors hope to have this property and all other assets of the insolvent merchant divided among them according to law.

COURT NOTES.

Defendant's bill of costs in the case of Chas. E. Bartlett vs. Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Company was filed yesterday, the expenditures under oath of S. M. Hallou aggregating \$78.

In the matter of the guardianship of George S. Houghtaling, an insane person, return of a summons for the hearing of a petition for guardianship made by the brother of Houghtaling was made yesterday in the First Circuit Court, showing service upon the insane man.

The written order of court in the divorce case of Marie Josephine Hall vs. William A. Hall, commanding the defendant to pay the costs of suit, attorney's retainer fee of \$100 and \$15 per week alimony to the plaintiff pending

the decision of the case, was yesterday filed with the clerk of the First Circuit Court. The order was given orally by the court on Monday.

James Ode, Arthur Neely and Chas. Spencer, deputy collectors of the internal revenue office, accompanied by Loo Joe, a Chinese interpreter, left yesterday morning for Koolau to attend to the registration of Chinese in that district. There are about 350 Chinese in Koolau and the officers do not expect to complete the work there until Thursday or Friday.

ADOPTS THE CHARTER DRAFT

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The sub-committee of the Republican Charter Commission completed its labors last night in the Republican committee rooms in the Elite building by adopting the voluminous draft of charter for the city and county of Honolulu. The draft will be placed in the keeping of the executive committee of the Republican party and by that body brought before the Legislature through the Republican members.

At the conclusion of a three hours' debate over certain sections relating to the powers of the Mayor to grant and issue liquor licenses, the sub-committee came to the last section and decided then and there that the draft should leave its hands with clean pages and not burdened with amendments. W. O. Smith made the following motion, which practically ended the committee's arduous work of the past three months:

"Moved, that the draft of the charter for the city and county of Honolulu be reported to the executive committee with the recommendation that they take such steps as they deem best to place the same before the Legislature."

The motion was carried unanimously and the committee adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

An amendment brought before the committee by one of the legal members of the committee caused a wrangle lasting nearly two hours, involving the question as to whether the Mayor or the Board of Aldermen should have the power to issue liquor licenses. The amendment proposed to give the Mayor or absolute power in the matter, leaving it to him as a matter of discretion or abuse as to whether he issue a license or not upon application. The amendment was voted down finally, not a member outside its author voting for it. This gave the committee smooth sailing until Clarence White wished to reconsider the boundaries for the county of the proposed charter and make its area co-existent with the limits of the whole island, and making Honolulu the county seat for the whole island. This was voted down, as it was contended that the committee had thrashed out the same question when the charter was first considered.

The draft comprises 170 book pages of matter and opens with the following section: "That all of the territory of the district of Kona, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, bounded and described as follows, shall constitute a city and county by the name of the City and County of Honolulu, to-wit: All of that portion of the Island of Oahu from and including the land known as Maunaloa on the east, to the land known as and including Moanalua on the west, and lying between the crest of the mountain range from Maunaloa to Moanalua on the north and the sea on the south, including all harbors and inlets and territory inside of the reefs."

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If you knew the reason you would not be surprised.

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Not sick enough to go to bed nor well enough to be content.

Nothing will annoy you so.

The constant itching sensation.

Hard to bear, harder to get relief.

Keeps you awake nights.

Spoils your temper—nearly drives you crazy.

Isn't relief and cure a long-felt want?

It is to be had for everyone in Doan's Ointment.

Doan's Ointment never fails to cure itching piles.

Eczema or any itchininess of the skin.

Here is proof of it in the testimony of

Mr. Frank Leibly of 326 S. Main st., Wilkesbarre, Pa., who says: "It is with much pleasure that I testify to the merits of Doan's Ointment in cases of mental affliction for the past year, itching piles. I suffered from that torturing ailment nearly everything that was recommended to me and what I saw advertised, but I could get no relief. Finally I procured Doan's Ointment. After a few applications I was much relieved, and, continuing the treatment, I was soon completely cured. I have felt no signs of that intolerable itching since, and it is four months ago since I used Doan's Ointment. To say that I was delighted is only half expressing my enthusiasm. I recommend this remedy whenever the opportunity is presented. You may publish my statement at any time and I can always be found at 326 S. Main street, and will vouch for the same."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Mailed by The Hollister Drug Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

The Twilight Renewed.

The schooner Twilight is about ready to come off the marine railway. It has been discovered that the old vessel is not in as bad a condition as was at first supposed. She is not nearly as worn as was imagined and she will be a seaworthy craft when the few necessary repairs have been completed.

She will start in the guano trade with Laysan Island, it is expected, and her new captain will be former Mate Ferguson of the W. G. Irwin, who is expected to arrive from the Coast in the near future.

PETITION REFUSED.

In the matter of the guardianship of the children of J. K. Kahookano, deceased, in which the guardian, Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company, petitions for authority to convey real estate, the Judge of the First Circuit Court yesterday rendered decision, refusing the authority petitioned for.

The following is the decision:

"This is a petition filed by the Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company, as guardian of the above named minors, J. K. Kahookano, was filed and presented at the time of his decease, of certain real estate in the petition described; that said real estate was conveyed to said J. K. Kahookano by deeds of Hopili and Hantho, dated May 10, 1898, and May 15, 1899, respectively, and in each of said deeds the grantee, Kahookano, is described as 'trustee'; but the nature, character, term and duration of the trust, if any there be, is not set forth; that the petitioner fully believes from the representations of the Honolulu Plantation Company that said Kahookano held no beneficial interest in the aforesaid real property at the time of his death, but that all the equitable title thereto resided and now resides in the Honolulu Plantation Company, a foreign corporation; that petitioner believes that the Honolulu Plantation Company advanced all the money used by the said Kahookano, deceased, in purchasing said real estate, and that he took title thereto as trustee temporarily, in order not to prejudice the interests of the said company in other contemplated purchases of neighboring land; that the legal title to said property is in the above named minors as heirs-at-law of said Kahookano, deceased."

"The petitioner further alleges that the Honolulu Plantation Company has filed its bill of complaint against the petitioner as guardian, and its wards above mentioned for the purpose of having them declared naked trustees of the above mentioned real property for the use and benefit of the said company and for the purpose of having the same conveyed to it in accordance with such trust; that the estate of the minors is small, and that they are solely dependent thereon for their support and education, and that the petitioner desires to proceed with as little expense to them, in reference to the said matter and the said suit, as possible. Petitioner then prays that if the Court comes to the same belief that it entertains, that the said minors be declared trustees of said property for the use and benefit of the Honolulu Plantation Company, and that petitioner, as guardian, be authorized to execute a conveyance of the same to the said company in the same manner."

"When the petition was read I expressed doubt as to my authority in a proceeding of this character to grant the relief prayed, but stated that evidence which the petitioner proposed to offer might be received and the entire matter would be taken under advisement. "Counsel for petitioner then offered certain documentary evidence, which taken either separately or altogether, strongly tends to show that Kahookano never at any time acquired any beneficial interest in the property mentioned, and that he was selected as a mere conduit through which the legal and the equitable title should flow to the Honolulu Plantation Company. But it can matter not how clear, certain, positive and convincing testimony may be in a particular case, if the Court is without jurisdiction to hear and determine the matter. It would not make the slightest difference that the testimony was overwhelming, or even that the allegations of the declaration were confessed in an assumption suit instituted in chancery, the Court would yet be without jurisdiction to hear and determine, and any judgment which it might render would be void. This case is hardly parallel with the illustration given, yet some of the underlying principles are the same, and all that can be expected in any case is that the principle be developed."

"While satisfied beyond question that the petitioner, guardian, in this matter has acted in the utmost good faith, inspired by the very commendable desire to save its wards the cost and expense of defending a suit which, in its judgment, they cannot defeat, I yet think that any practice which tends to encourage the divesting of the apparent legal title to real estate out of infants and of vesting the same in another or others, upon a purely ex parte and in camera proceeding is not to be tolerated. Such practice is, I believe, without a precedent in chancery; and I am unwilling to pioneer in blazing trees or making a bridge path which may at some time in the future enable unscrupulous or imprudent guardians to easily reach a highway in which, through collusion or lack of discretion, duty or want of judgment, the real estate of their wards may be vested in others without consideration and without a contest. No decree pro confesso can be rendered against an infant, nor can an infant be bound by any admission which he may make in chancery."

"This is a proposition which I have never heard denied or questioned, and it would seem to be equally true that an infant cannot be bound by the allegations contained in his complaint or petition and particularly should this rule prevail where the necessary effect of such allegations is to divest him of title to property. "Every proceeding to divest an infant of property to which he has the apparent legal title should be treated as hostile proceedings—strictissimi juris—and no intentions or presumptions should be indulged by the Court against the infant's rights. "There is nothing which is better calculated to develop the real facts in a case than a contest in a court of justice conducted in an aggressive manner with both parties constantly on the mettle, and such a contest is to be encouraged and invited where the property interests of a minor are at stake. While this proceeding would divest the Kahookano minors of an apparent title to real estate, yet they are not even parties thereto, either as plaintiffs or defendants. The petition is that of guardian alone. See Meek vs. Houghbaling, 7 Haw. 750."

"I am satisfied that I am without authority—jurisdiction to grant the prayer of the petition; and accordingly order that it be dismissed, and that the guardian defend the suit in equity instituted by the Honolulu Plantation Company against its wards."

"I have no hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says F. P. Moran, a well-known and popular doctor of Petersburg, Va. "We have given it to our children when troubled with bad coughs, also whooping cough, and it has always given perfect satisfaction. It was recommended to me by a druggist as the best medicine for children, as it contained no opium or other harmful drug." Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

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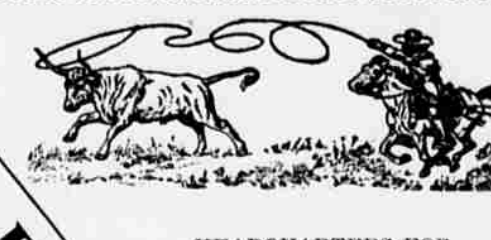
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